VOL. 8. ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FEBRUARY, 1847. No. 2.

**THE GENESEE FARMER:**

*Issued the first of each month, in Rochester, N. Y., by*

**D. D. T. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.**

**DANIEL LEE, EDITOR.**

P. BARRY, Conductor of the Horticultural Department.

**Fifty Cents a Year:**

FIVE copies for $2—EIGHT copies for $3. Subscription money, by a regulation of the Post-Master General, may be remitted by Post-Masters free of expense. ☞ All subscriptions to commence with the first number of the volume.

PUBLICATION OFFICE in Tulman's Block, Buffalo street, opposite Reynold's Arcade—where all subscriptions not forwarded by mail should be paid.

POST-MASTERS, and all other friends of Agricultural Journals, are requested to obtain and forward subscriptions for the FARMER. Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

☞ The Farmer is subject to newspaper postage only. ☜

## Prospects of the Farmer.—Thanks.

THANKS to its numerous firm and active friends, the GENESEE FARMER is making fine progress on its eighth voyage. The demand for the present volume has been such that we were obliged to publish a second edition of the first number previous to the 15th of January. We have now, however, several thousand of that number on hand—and shall print a very large edition of the present (February) number, in order to furnish the entire volume to all who may desire to become readers and supporters of the Farmer. Its Editors, and numerous Correspondents, (able and practical men,) are capable of making this paper worth ten times its subscription price to almost every farmer in the country—and especially to those of Western New York. And, while we desire no *patronage*, we frankly ask the friends of industry, progress, and improvement, to lend such portion of their influence toward extending its circulation as they think its merits may deserve. Without their approval and aid, the Farmer would be restricted in circulation and influence—with them, we trust it will soon be second to none of its cotemporaries in either respect.

Post-Masters, Farmers, Editors, and all others to whom we are indebted for timely and substantial favors, will please accept our grateful thanks—the only acknowledgment we can now make in return for their liberality.—PUB.

☞ Persons ordering the Farmer will please state whether they have the January and February numbers.

## Digestion and Assimilation.

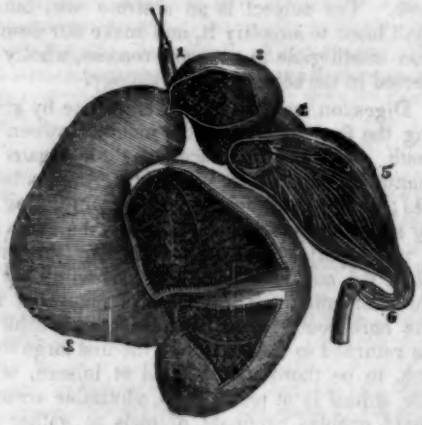
THERE is a natural process carried on in the systems of our domestic animals, by which hay, grain, roots, straw, and other forage, are transformed into pure and healthy blood. This important transformation is the work of Digestion. Assimilation consists in organizing in a living form, in the shape of lean meat, tendons, nerves, and other tissues, the appropriate elements for that purpose, conveyed to all parts of the body by the ceaseless action of the heart and arteries. No other natural phenomena better deserve the *study* of the practical farmer, than those that attend the conversion of grass into living flesh. The subject is an abstruse one, but we shall labor to simplify it, and make our description intetlligible to common readers, wholly unversed in the science of physiology.

Digestion may be said to commence by grinding the food taken into the mouth between the teeth. The working faces of these organs are admirably adapted for pulverizing hard substances; while the liquid that flows from the salivary and sublingual glands converts the mass into a moist pulp. Ruminant animals, (those that chew the cud,) swallow their food with very little mastication. The design of nature is, that the herbaceous forage of these animals shall all be returned to the teeth from the first large stomach, to be thoroughly ground at leisure, when the animal is at rest. This admirable arrangement enables ruminant animals to gather and swallow much more food, within a given time, than they could possibly do, provided it had all to be duly masticated before it passed into the stomach.

It is worthy of remark that, it requires many pounds of grass, browse, and other natural food of this genus of animals, to make one pound of their flesh. Hence, nature had to provide a capacious store-house somewhere for holding forage, as well as for digesting it. To meet the whole exigencies of the animal, nature has given it a large and complex stomach, which is

divided into four compartments. The first may be regarded as a simple reservoir, which is called *ventriculus* by anatomists, and paunch by butchers. It lies mostly on the left side, and fills a large space in the belly. From this bag the food passes into the second compartment, called *reticulum*, honey-comb or bonnet, from the cell-like form of its interior structure.—There the food is formed into small round balls, which are thrown back into the *œsophagus* (meat pipe) and raised to the mouth to be chewed while the animal is free from the toil of gathering its nourishment. This second mastication is a proof that the food has undergone very little change in the first and second stomachs. Mark now the contrivance which prevents the well chewed cud from returning into the great reservoir or ventriculus, to be passed into the honey-comb, and back again into the mouth.

When the chewed cud has descended the œsophagus to its lower extremity, its altered character excites the prompt action of certain nerves and muscles that draw over the orifice into the first stomach, two valvular folds which unite in a way to form a short canal directly through the second, into the third stomach or compartment, and thence into the fourth cavity. It is in the latter that digestion mainly takes place, or that young blood is principally formed. The third compartment is called the *manyplies*; and the fourth the *caille*, or red stomach. From this the small intestines take their origin.



*Compound stomach of ruminants*, (from Carus and Jones.)

1. Œsophagus.
2. The paunch, or first stomach.
3. The honeycomb, or second stomach.
4. The manyplies, or third stomach.
5. The caille or red, or fourth stomach.
6. The commencement of the small intestines.

Every farmer must have noticed the way in which these intestines are connected with the back bone, or to the back part of the abdomen by a fatty mass called *mesentary*. The whole length of the small intestines is covered with the mouths of a set of vessels named *lacteals*, which drink in, so to speak, the digested food, or young blood in the alimentary canal, and convey it directly to the heart for general distribution, after it has passed through the lungs and imbibed a due portion of vital air, or oxygen gas.

When we examine critically the composition of the food consumed by our domestic animals, we find it to consist essentially of starch, sugar, oil, gum, woody fiber, albumen, gluten, casein, fibrin, and several earthy salts. All these substances, except the woody fiber, are found dissolved in the *chyle*, or the food as it passes out of the fourth and last stomach of a cow or sheep into the small intestines. The same compound bodies are likewise found in the blood vessels connected with the heart.

To prevent the waste of starch, gluten, and other elements of animal nutrition in the seeds, stems and roots of plants, by their ready solution in water, as they are ever exposed to rains, nature has taken good care to have them nearly or quite insoluble, before they are eaten. Digestion consists in effecting chemical and vital changes in the organized elements taken into the mouth as food, that impart heat to the system, and repair the constant consumption of its muscles, nerves, brain, fat, bones, membranes and other tissues, by which chemical changes, substances that were *insoluble* in food, are rendered *soluble* and *dissolved* in blood. To supply all animals, man as well as brutes, with pure healthy blood is the end and purpose of digestion. There are a few well established truths in regard to the formation of blood which we must assume as granted by the reader for their proof would consume too much of our space and time. These are

First: If the food of an animal lacks *phosphorus*, or any other ingredient of its brain, lacks *bone-earth* or any other element in the framework of its system, lacks *starch*, *oil* and *sugar*, or ingredients *to burn* and warm the body; or lacks *nitrogenous* compounds to repair the waste of muscles and of all other organs, the warm blooded, living being must suffer in its health to the full extent of such deficiency.

Secondly: So far as starch, gluten, casein, (vegetable cheese,) or other insoluble article of food, is allowed to pass the digestive organs *undissolved*, it will escape from the system through the alimentary canal, and contribute not a particle to the nourishment of the body.

Permit us to express a conviction founded on considerable research, that the annual loss from the omission to supply animals with food best prepared, and adapted, first to keep up their constant temperature of 98 degrees; secondly, to repair the waste of every organ and tissue; and thirdly, to be dissolved and digested, is equal in value to one fourth of all the food consumed.—When we feed a cow raw potatoes and shorts containing starch, and find one third as much starch in her dung as there was in her food,

what is the inference? Can we escape the conclusion that this insoluble compound so useful to make cream, and evolve heat to warm the animal, has slipped through the digestive organs unchanged? One remedy is, to cook the food, and thus transform an insoluble starch into a soluble gum.

But there is another, and perhaps, all things considered, a better remedy. It has been found by careful experiments and analyses that the ground seeds of plants, like corn, oat and barley meal, wet with cold water or fed dry to cows, steers and other ruminant animals, without hay or straw, passes like the chewed cud directly into the last stomach, and thus loses the whole benefit of the second mastication. Hence follows the important result that this food, so truly valuable in itself, is only half digested. Feed your cattle on whole ears of corn, and your store pigs will find whole kernels of this grain in their dung. Nor will grinding alone answer the best purpose. The meal should be intimately mixed with cut hay, straw or corn-stalks, that it may pass into the ventriculum or first stomach, go back into the mouth, be thoroughly incorporated with the saliva, and masticated as a cud in the second chewing. It is difficult to extract all the nutritive elements from corn meal without cooking. The small sand like particles of the grain are extremely hard, and so abound in oil, as to resist the solvent powers of the gastric juices of herbivorous animals.

The loss by defective digestion in only one item, and perhaps the smallest, that occurs in feeding domestic animals. Let us suppose that a cow or a horse needs the daily addition of ten pounds of new blood drawn from digested food, to maintain a constant heat of 98 degrees in a mass of flesh that will weigh 900 lbs, and repair the waste in the same. It may not be far from the truth to say that eight pounds of the matter furnished by the ten pounds of blood must be burnt to keep the body warm. The carbon and hydrogen daily expelled from the lungs of a cow or horse in the form of carbonic acid gas and vapor are more than equal to all the carbon and hydrogen contained in eight pounds of dry starch, sugar or oil. The other two pounds must furnish each muscle with new fibrin, and the brain, nerves, bones, liver, lungs, and all other organs with new elements of precisely the right character and condition, to suit the peculiar wants of each living tissue. It is not merely theory but fact, that both the food and blood of animals often contain either an excess of combustible elements for warming the system, or a deficiency of the same. In either case a loss is inevitable; but it is greater in case there is too little, rather than too much fuel. Nature has provided adipose tissues for storing up fat or fuel when there is an excess in the blood, to be used in time of need. But no such provision is made for laying up a surplus of the ingredients that make muscular fibre, nerves, brain and bone. Hence, any excess there may be, in the food of any animal, must escape from the system either by the bowels, or as *urea* or other compound in the excretions by the kidneys, by insensible perspiration, or as gas and vapor through the lungs. It has been found that to increase the oil, starch, or saccharine matter in the food of a cow giving milk, with a view to augment the yield of butter, while the supply of tissue-forming or brain-forming elements was neglected, results in a *loss* instead of a *gain* in butter. To fatten an animal, it must have not only an excess beyond daily consumption of the elements that make fat, but enjoy a fair supply of all the other ingredients required to form its lean meat, bones, &c.

It is practicable by good and skilful keep, to augment the daily secretion of milk, and its richness in butter and cheese. To attain this result, the *comfort* and *health* of cows must be studied, and lie at the foundation of the improvement.—Their food in winter should be cooked, so far as roots, tubers, and grain are used in feeding them. They should be well bedded, watered and salted, as well as fed with a *variety* of suitable nourishment. The importance of variety in the food of herbivorous animals is too much overlooked by most agriculturists. Remember this unvarying law: Every part of the system must be supplied with its appropriate elements in an available form; and every excess of any element beyond the requirements of nature is so much loss to the owner of the stock. We must resume the investigation of this interesting subject, and endeavor to point out to practical farmers the composition of various plants, and their true value in forming fat, lean meat, bone, brain, wool, cheese, and other animal products. We know that we tread on slippery ground; for it is now six years since our study and remarks on vegetable and animal physiology subjected us to public ridicule by grave Senators in their places at the Capitol of the State. Many of our readers doubtless now believe that it is all humbug to think of adapting food to the natural requirements of the muscles, bones, brain and nerves of their domestic animals. They know that all animals eat food and make blood, but that the quality of the latter depends on the composition of the former they utterly discredit. All the consolation that we have is, that the next generation will think better of men that give their time and money to investigations of this character.

---

Charcoal.—Mr. Alex. Coffin says, in the Cultivator, that he put about a peck of charcoal around each of three peach trees in the spring of 1844, which greatly improved the bearing of the trees as well as the quality of the fruit. Those around which no charcoal was placed bore no good fruit in the years 1845 and '6, and if nothing be done to prevent it, will soon die.

## "Science and Agriculture."

MR. J. J. THOMAS replies in the January number of the Albany Cultivator to our criticism on his Prize Essay, and makes the following remarks: "Dr. LEE occupies nearly a column in controverting the *fact* that, animals secrete highly fertilizing substances; and concludes by saying 'no farmer must expect his domestic animals to supply him with more or better manure than their food and drink will furnish.' According to this assertion then, the richest stable manure is no "better" than hay, straw, oats and water, spread over the surface of the land—a ridiculous error, which every farmer must see at a glance."

The question of transforming "hay, straw and oats" into manure, and that of "animals *secreting highly fertilizing elements*" *out of nothing*, to enrich one's farm, is obviously a matter of great public interest. It is not then from any love of controversy, nor a spirit of hypercriticism, nor feelings of hostility toward the respected author, that we again allude to this subject. He has received from the State Society more money for his agricultural compositions, within the last five years, if we mistake not, than all the other writers in the State and country put together. This is mentioned to his credit, and high reputation as an author, not as an intimation of favoritism in certain influential quarters. Hence, what he says is entitled to respectful consideration. Mr. THOMAS thinks we commit "a ridiculous error" when we say that "no farmer must expect his domestic animals to supply him with more, or better manure than their food and drink will furnish." To make out his case, Mr. T. must show from what other sources besides their food and drink, animals can obtain "fertilizing elements" for the benefit of the dung heap and the crops. This he will not attempt to do, and if he should, "a ridiculous" failure would be inevitable. So far from adding any thing to the weight and substance of the matter taken into their stomachs, only about sixty per cent of this is voided by their bowels and kidneys. The other forty per cent escapes in the form of air or vapor from their lungs, and by insensible perspiration. On page 377, Boussingoult gives the particulars of an experiment of feeding a horse, in which he consumed in 24 hours, 20 lbs of hay, 6 lbs of oats, and 43 water. He voided in his dung and urine only 41¼ lbs; giving off from his lungs and through his skin 27¼ lbs. Thoroughly dried, his food weighed 22 lbs 6 oz.; while the dry matter in his excretions weighed only 10 lbs 3 oz. Here was a loss of more than one half in the dry solid matter taken into the stomach of the animal. The horse took into his system 10 lbs 6 oz. of *carbon* in his food. Of this only 3 lbs and 11 oz. were found in his dung and urine; the balance having been burnt to keep the animal warm, and escaped from the respiratory organs in the form of carbonic acid gas.

A cow consumed in after math hay and potatoes, dry weight, 28 lbs. 1 oz. 1 dwt, in 24 hours. This was her regular allowance. She gave in dry matter:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In her dung— | 10 lbs. | 8 oz. | 12 dwt. |
| " " urine— | 2 " | 6 " | 17 " |
| " " milk— | 3 " | 1 " | 00 " |
| | 16 | 4 | 9 |

The loss in this case was 11 lbs. 8 oz. 12 dwt. out of 28 lbs. 1 oz. 1 dwt., or some 42 per cent. Must not a cow "secrete fertilizing elements" very powerfully out of nothing, to make good this loss daily of 42 per cent of the elements of plants taken in her food, which escape into the air, and never go to the dung heap? Is the author of this $100 Prize Essay profoundly ignorant of these things?

Nothing is easier than to weigh all the substances consumed, and voided by domestic animals. According to some recent researches instituted by order of the British government, and made by Prof. THOMSON, of the University of Glasgow, it appears that when a cow consumes 7 lbs. of carbon in her daily food, 6 lbs. go to generate heat, and escape into the air, like so much hay burnt in a stove. He remarks that, in burning 6 lbs. of carbon, a cow consumes all the oxygen in 956¼ cubic feet of atmospheric air, showing the great necessity of ventilating cow houses, horse stables, &c.

The expense of warming animals by the combustion of hay and grain deserves far more attention than it has hitherto received. Some four years ago we went into an elaborate calculation on the subject, and proved the needless annual loss in this branch of rural economy equal to $4,000,000 taken from the pockets of the farmers of this State alone. It is about time that we went over the ground again, for the Genesee Farmer has many new subscribers.

## Ashes on dry Plains.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to know the fact whether one bushel of dry or unleached ashes is worth as much as four bushels of leached ashes, to put on dry plains. It is contended by some that the lye of ashes is not what the dry plain land wants.

Yours, respectfully,

ROSWELL LOCKWOOD.

*North Springfield, Vt.*, 1847.

REMARKS.—For the first crop, one bushel of unleached ashes is worth as much as four of leached. But in the course of ten years the latter will be worth more than the former.—ED.

CATO, the Censor, said to a very debauched old fellow, "Friend, old age has deformities enough of its own—do not add to it the deformity of vice."

## Muck and Lime.

At a recent meeting of the New York Farmer's Club, the following remarks were made on Muck and Lime:

Mr. Haggerty said he was an old man, but a young farmer, and had come there to hear what valuable suggestions might be made by those present. But he wished to relate an experiment he had made with *muck*, drawn from a pond which was drained for the purpose. The muck was laid in winnows after being drawn out on the fields, and a compost heap was formed by layering from six to eight inches of the muck, two or three inches of lime, then stable manure, and so on until a heap of from 6 to 7 feet in height was formed—no particular measurement being used. This compost was applied to a 10 acre field, and from it Mr. H. raised more than 300 bushels of wheat, 296 bushels of which were of excellent quality and sold to the miller at a good price, but we did not catch the figures.

A gentleman who declined giving his name, stated that he had some experience with muck, and must dissent from any idea previously expressed that a mixture of lime with muck is injurious. He had drawn out upon his land 4,000 loads of muck, made it up in ranges, English fashion, and afterward mixed it with one bushel of lime to the load, while the lime was in a *hot* state, each range being then turned over. Now, if lime is not mixed with the muck until it has become carbonaceous, it will not answer the purpose nearly so well. The gentleman went on to state his reasons for this opinion, and said he would prefer one load of muck thus prepared to *two* of common stable manure.—By its use he had been enabled to commence digging potatoes and sending them to market on the 15th of June, and by the last of July a five-acre field was entirely dug over, the product amounting to $380 clear of all expenses. By the use of bone dissolved in sulphuric acid he obtained from the same field 1,200 bushels of turnips, *after* the potatoes—thus forming the second crop. He related several experiments made; we have not room for more, but the foregoing will show the manner of proceeding, all the fields yielding abundant crops.

Dr. Field disapproved, from his own experience, of using Plaster of Paris in stables, as had previously been recommended.

In regard to the use of gypsum in horse stables for the purpose of fixing the ammonia evolved from the urine and dung of the animals, there is no doubt that the oil of vitriol some how comes in contact with the stable floor, in passing from the lime in the gypsum, to the ammonia so as to corrode and rot it. Squire M. Brown, late President of the Onondaga Agricultural Society, and others who have tried the use of plaster for the purpose indicated have informed us that their stable floors have been speedily rotted by the application of gypsum to the moist places where the horses stand. Gypsum should be applied to the dung heap.—Ed.

---

ANALYSIS OF THE OAT: By John P. Norton, Farmington, Connecticut.

This is the Essay for which the Highland Agricultural Society awarded a premium of fifty sovereigns. We have perused it with care, and think it reflects much credit on the professional skill and industry of the author. Mr. N. has received the honor of a Professorship in Yale College, and has gone to Holland to fit himself for the station.

---

He who acts without thought or design, acts foolishly, and he who aims at an unlawful end, acts wickedly.

## Bone Mill.

Dr. Lee:—The subject of manures has been often presented in the Genesee Farmer, and its paramount importance urged by the most cogent reasoning; yet the fact can hardly be too often reiterated, that success in agricultural pursuits depends in a great measure upon economy in the manufacture and application of manures. I wish to call the attention of the friends of agricultural improvement, and manufacturing industry, to the mutual advantage which would arise from the erection of a bone mill in the midst of this grain-growing region, to increase the productiveness of our extensive and beautiful fields. The repeated croppings to which the soil is subjected on many farms, will be productive of ruinous consequences, unless the most strenuous exertions are made to render available all the means of fertility that can be commanded.

Rochester is perhaps more favorably located for such an establishment than any other place in Western New York, and the productiveness of the investment I think could not be a matter of doubt. Will not some man possessing the requisite enterprise and capital, by engaging in this undertaking, arrest the extravagant waste of this invaluable manure, one bushel of which is estimated to be equal to three loads of barn-yard manure? About one-half of the substance of bones is phosphate of lime—a compound indispensably necessary to the production of a crop of wheat—yet very sparingly found in other fertilizers. Manure may well be termed the Philosopher's stone; for it produces results far more important to the human species, than would have been the success of the wildest day dreams of the Alchymists. Every resource within the reach of the farmer should be brought into requisition, to restore the wasting aliment of the wheat plant; for on its successful cultivation depends, in a great measure, the continuance of the unparalleled prosperity of Western New York.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted for publication, if you consider it of sufficient importance to juftify the appropriation of the space it will occupy. Yours with respect,

*Peoria, N. Y. Jan.*, 1847. A. Blake.

---

Breaking Steers.—Not long since I saw a lad of some ten or twelve summers, driving a pair of spring calves yoked to a little cart. (This was in Autumn.) They were perfecly orderly, and did not appear to have suffered, even in their growth, from having been early trained to habits of obedience. "Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined," is true of animal nature generally, whether it be found in the shape of children, or of calves and colts. Try it, ye, who have occasion. H.

---

The bar of the tavern leads to the bar of the bench, and the prison bar speedily follows.

## Running into Debt, and paying Interest on Money.

OUR brief remarks on this important subject, under the head "Laconics" have been greatly misunderstood, and called forth the communications given below. We do not regard the paying or receiving of interest, whether the sum be one or 20 per cent, as morally wrong, when considered as a separate and independent question. That is not the point at which our remarks were aimed. *Interest* is only one link, but a shining one, in a chain of causes and effects, which operate to enrich the few at the expense of the many, in all civilized communities. We hold this truth to be self-evident, that Society can not give one tenth of its members in annual rents or interest for their consumption and accumulation, a sum equal to one half of the products of the labor of the other nine tenths, and not compel the latter to live on half allowances.

If our esteemed friends McVEAN, and "LABORER" can contrive any way by which they will make a John Jacob Astor in every town, taking from human muscle and intellect half a million a year, and leave nobody the poorer by the operation, then we will acknowledge our error, and admit that the "evil one" has nothing to do with any "contrivance" by which a person begins with nothing, produces nothing, and yet acquires a million of dollars. We beg them however, to bear in mind this important, this alarming fact: In all civilized nations, paupers, and especially those living from hand to mouth, just above pauperism, increase faster than population increases. Why? Because it takes all the surplus earnings of many families, over and above their necessary consumption, to make one family rich, and support them in the style they live in, without producing any thing. If our friend McVEAN will permit us to speak the truth plainly, we desire to say to him that we regard the "principles of politieal economy" which he supposes to be "so well settled," as very defective, inasmuch as they operate practically to feed and clothe the few in idleness and extravagance by the sweat of other men's faces instead of their own. We have studied the economical writings of Adam Smith, Say, Malthus, McCulloch, and other authorities with great care. But we regard the Bible as better than all of them, and feel constrained to judge their principles by their fruits. And what have been the *fruits* of the principles of the Political Economists of Europe for the last 50 years? In Great Britain they have made a few families exceedingly rich, and *four millions of public paupers!* In the city of Paris there are 135,000 public paupers this day. All now admit, had it not been for the restraining influence of the laws of entail and primogeniture, the landed estates of the Kingdom of Great Britain would have fallen into fewer hands than they now are, owing to the gambling, speculating operations of trade and commerce, and the almost universal love of games of chance.—In this country, there are no checks whatever on the centralization of property. Had we room, it would be easy to demonstrate that such is our morbid passion for the speedy acquisition of wealth by trade in lands, or speculations of some kind, that fortunes are acquired and lost *at somebody's expense*, both easier and faster in this country than in England. Will "LABORER" contend that he can take a part of what A. has and give it to B. and still have A. *plus* as well as B?

Kind friends do not deceive yourselves in this great and weighty matter, and seek to muzzle a free press. Is it a *fault* in us that we have some slight appreciation of the evil consequences one day to result from our present habits, customs and ligislation, which operate continually to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer, and more numerous as well as more dependent?—Rely upon it, this is a bad system, an unnatural system, which cannot always last. Why then are you unwilling that we shall show up the supreme folly of running into debt, and undertaking to pay annual interest on "dead matter, which can not add one particle to its own weight, nor one cent to its own value"?

In a late number of this journal, "LABORER" said: "If you would be rich, you must produce more than you consume." This we contend is not enough, although it is good so far as it goes. You must learn to *keep* your surplus, over and above consumption as well as to produce more than you consume, or you may work hard, fare hard, live poor and die poor, to enrich others.—This is really all the difference there is between us: We would have others not only labor as he labors, but keep as he keeps, what he earns.

In our "Laconics" we say: "The elevation of fallen man in morals, in knowledge, and in physical comfort, is the work of *Time*. Agrarianism, and all ideas of a division of property are at best mere quack remedies, calculated to do infinite harm rather than good." We never had a particle of confidence in Fourier's excessively artificial system for reorganizing Society. In His own time, a good Providence will work out the highest happiness of our race on this planet. This is *our faith;* and we labor only for the obvious, attainable good, within our reach.—The best are less than half-civilized, half-moralized, half-christianized. We expect persecution because we dare to say that man has still some things to do, as well as some not to do, before every one shall have his own, keep and enjoy his own—no *more*, no *less*. The excellent farmers, however, whose communications we now insert are too liberal minded to censure any one for mere opinions, no matter how mistaken, if honestly entertained. We adopt the maxim of Solomon: "The rich ruleth over the poor, and the

*borrower* is servant to the *lender*;" therefore it is the part of wisdom to keep out of debt, and pay no interest on money. We war not against Capital; and would be the last to depreciate its value. All we desire is that more of it shall remain permanently in the hard hands that give it existence, that *all* may have enough and to spare.

---

Mr. Editor:—From the tenor of your editorials in the Genesee Farmer, the inference is unavoidable, that you entertain opinions, and inculcate principles, on the subject of Political Economy, perhaps somewhat peculiar, or at variance with the teachings of our most esteemed and standard authors. The importance of correct views of this science cannot be overrated—connected as it is with the economical, political, and practical relations of life—influencing, as it does, the prosperity and peace of society. Perhaps on no subject of equal importance is there so general lack of knowledge, as upon this; yet even upon this subject there is generally much common sense, and particularly, much practical experience. Hence there is no danger, upon a thorough discussion and exposition of the subject, but that the interests of all classes of society, will be found to harmonize and identify.

It will be found that capital will yield nothing, unless united with labor—that labor will yield nothing unless united with capital. The greater the ratio of capital to labor, the higher will be the price of labor. The greater the ratio of labor to capital, the lower will be the rate of wages, and the greater the profits of the capitalist. Hence, the laboring classes are really more interested in increasing the capital of a country than the wealthy classes; as whatever tends to destroy, or diminish, the annual accumulation of capital, tends directly to lower the rate of wages. Hence the inconsistency of leading one class of community to repine at the prosperity of another class.

It is by a judicious connection of skill and industry with pre-accumulated capital, that simple laborers are enabled to advance to the condition of laboring upon their own capital; and eventually of becoming, in their turn, lenders and capitalists. Do they by this process injure community, or cease to constitute "Humanity?" or become agents to promote "a contrivance of the Devil, by which he enables one man to retake from another all that he gives, and something more?" Certain it is, that by this process, all national and individual wealth is accumulated. And this is the happy condition of the great mass of the American people: they are laborers and capitalists.

Of course lenders will sometimes be avaricious and oppressive, and borrowers fraudulent and profligate. The one is usually not more benevolent than the other. Each enters upon the transaction for his own advantage. And it is just as honorable to lend as to borrow.

To the harmonious and beneficent connection of capital and labor there will occur exceptions, as when governments consume unproductively large masses of capital in war; or by injudicious policy, suddenly direct industry from old into new channels; whereby masses of men are thrown out of employment. To provide temporary labor and pay for these, may well engage the attention of the philanthropist and statesman.

But why should I dwell upon the subject—you must be familiar with it. You are doubtless aware, that the study of Political Economy has engaged the best minds of Europe and America—that it is an established science—that its truths are demonstrable, upon the basis of observation and experience of cause and effect—that there is little or no conflict of opinion among writers of established reputation, in regard to its principles—and that it would be an arduous undertaking to impeach their conclusions before an intelligent tribunal. You, as a teacher in Israel, must understand their views: and if you disagree with them, must be able to render a reason. If, in addition to, or conflict with, these, you have views which would tend to ameliorate the condition, or promote the happiness of mankind—if, as you say you have, "truths of vital moment to society, which ought to be proclaimed on every house-top," let us have them, systematically, definitely, boldly. They cannot injure, but must benefit yourself and community. I ask you to give them definitely, because I may ask the privilege of a friendly and respectful discussion in the Farmer. And to me, at least, there is an obscurity in the phrasology, and in regard to the meaning and tendency of your teachings.

Does the term "Humanity," of such frequent occurrence in your text, mean labor? and if so, why not use the word? How happens it that money, (or rather the value, of which money is the representative—to wit. capital,) which you elsewhere represent as so productive, becomes to the borrower "dead matter, which can not add one particle to its own weight or one cent to its own value; and a consuming ulcer upon the body and soul of humanity"? Is it more iniquitous, or consuming, to pay interest for money, (capital,) than to pay rent for lands, buildings, materials, or implements in manufacture? Are they not alike capital, and identical? Can you suggest any disposition or use of capital, more beneficial to society, upon the whole, than to let it increase and diffuse, in connection with industry, notwithstanding any temporary inequality of accumulation?

What action of the "controlling majority will secure to every man an equal chance to labor for himself, and have all that his honest toil can call into existence," otherwise than in accordance with the profits of labor, as resulting from the laws of supply and demand? What amount of coercive or arbitrary interferance, with the accumulation, (capital,) would it require to destroy or banish it,—to paralyze production—introduce anarchy, and reduce a prosperous people to the condition of savage hordes, or to welcome such order as prevails in Warsaw?

These are questions which appear to me to arise by natural and legitimate inference; from the spirit and seeming tendency of certain remarks in your January number. I have designed to treat these remarks with candor and moderation, as I may have misapprehended their import. If so, it will please me to be instructed. I wish to ascertain truth; and desire that the Farmer may be the vehicle of just views and truthful principles. And that there may be no disguise on my part, I subscribe, Yours respectfully,

*Wheatland, Jan.* 13, 1847. J. McVean.

---

Mr. Editor:—Pardon this freedom, for be assured that it originates in the purest motives, and most sincere good wishes. I was exceedingly sorry to see the spirit of agrarianism so strangely avowed in the January number of the Genesee Farmer, by the uncalled for attack on capital, and the unreasonable abuse of the capitalist. And what is capital that it makes men such demons? It is the fruits of industry and economy, directed by skill. Wealth is the reward of toil; the knave deserves it when he tills the soil; and no one has a right to deprive him of it, unless he gives what is considered an equivalent in exchange. Destroy the right of property, and the value of capital, and the activity, enterprize, and industry of the capitalist, must cease, and civilization will be at an end—for the active energies of social Man never can be called into action without them. If capital was not rewarded, we could not have the active enterprize of the capitalist, nor could we have any commerce; no railroads nor canals, no labor-saving machinery, no colleges with their thousands as endowments, no sciences, no literary men—nor any of the valuable improvements of civilization, for individual labor never can be collectively united so as to produce them.

The Fourierites resolved to correct the evils in society, and renovate the world, by performing the necessary operations of social life without the tax of capital, or the aggrandizement of the capitalist, and what has been the result? Imbecility, starvation, and ruin are the fruits of the experiment.

In what respect or in what way does the employment of capital ever injure the poor? The value of labor, like every other thing, depends upon the demand and supply, and common sense must tell every one, that the greater the amount of capital there is employed, that there must be more demand for labor, and the better will be the compensation; and it is equally as self evident that if capital is not rewarded it cannot be employed. What would be the effect on society if the productive capital, even in this county, should be withdrawn? The hundreds which now receive the comforts of life from their labor, would be thrown out of employ, and deprived of the means of subsistence; and the productive industry of that capital lost to community, without benefitting any one, or producing any valuable result in society.

Under the head of "Yankee Enterprize," published in the present (January) number of the Genesee Farmer, it is stated that a man paid the wives and children of N. Hampshire for knitting ten thousand pairs of stockings. I think that it will be very difficult to imagine what harm the pay for knitting those stockings would do those wives and chil-

dren; and the New Hampshire man must have had capital or he could not have found yarn and paid for making the stockings. But "capital has hitherto been in the service of the evil one." Rather strange business for the evil one to be employed with.

"Interest is a contrivance of the devil." If so, he has done some good, for it has been the means of thousands of active, industrious men to procure capital which enabled them to earn the comforts, and become the owners of, an independent home, and productive members of community. Money is only a representative of wealth, and wealth is the fruit of productive industry. If A. saves the value of fifty days work from his year's earnings, and B. needs the value of it to enable him to commence business, what injustice, cruelty, or inhumanity is there in B's compensating A. for the use of his fifty day's labor, which is interest for money. If the lenders of money received no compensation, there would be no money to lend, and the enterprizing community would not have the means to carry on their business; and society would not have the benefit of their skilful industry.

But those poor laborers, who are so much abused by the inhuman capitalist and money lender, are not money borrowers; they pay no interest; the devil's contrivance does not tax them. It is the active and enterprising men, (who are called capitalists) who borrow money and pay interest; and if he is such an inhuman being, it matters little if he should be shaved by the devil's contrivance.—Such are the facts settled by the experience of all civilized society.

But, my dear sir, I can say, with sincerity, that I believe you had no intentions of interfering with the active enterprize of community, when you penned those articles.—Your laudable zeal for literary acquirements, and your great love of Agricultural Chemistry, has led you to see in vivid colors, the evils which exist in society; and that they originate in the unequal division of property, and to remedy them it is only necessary to instruct.

A Laborer.

*Monroe County, January* 14, 1847.

## The Farmer.---His Position, Responsibilities, and Duties.

NUMBER SIX.

There are in the State of New York over 11,000 School Districts, giving a school house within sight of almost every farm in this wide domain. It is a sublime spectacle to behold a great State so dotted over with places for mental discipline; but let us extend the inquiry, who compose the trustees and officers of these school districts, who have control over them in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred? They are farmers; and it is no common responsibility—no ordinary privilege—which the agriculturists of the State have thus cast upon them. The education of the masses, the mental training of the millions is in their hands, and under their direction.—But let us now, for a moment, turn from the general to the specific, and see if we cannot find in these nurseries of learning a convenient and most potent agency for the elevation and improvement of agriculture. Who can estimate the influence of the 11,000 schools in the State of New York in disseminating agricultural information, and in fitting and preparing the sons of farmers to pursue intelligently and successfully, the noblest of all pursuits, viz: that of tilling the soil? And, I ask, may not this mighty power be used? May not Agricultural Chemistry be taught in our district schools? May not the nature and properties of soils be learned in them? May not the nature and adaptation of soils, the objects, uses and influence of manures, be taught in them? May not the best and most approved methods of cultivation, of rotating crops, be matters of instruction in them? May not every school district in the State have all the apparatus necessary for analyzing the soil of every farm in such district, and that too, without taxation, by reserving for a year or two a portion of the library fund? All these interrogatories must, I think, be answered in the affirmative.—And few, I think, will deny their practicability. Who compose the great, the overwhelming mass of scholars in the district school? Who but the farmers sons? In the winter the large boys attend, and there it is that, in connection with other studies, they might pursue those above indicated; and having thus studied the principles during the winter, they are prepared, during the summer, to apply, by practical experiment, and every day farming operation, the knowledge thus acquired. I ask the farmers of the State to think of this matter—to apply their minds seriously to the subject. It does appear to me that no system could be better devised, or better fitted for its end, than our district school system, for the aim and design above indicated. How easy for the farmers to use the agency thus placed in their own hands, and under their own keeping, for the permanent elevation and advancement of their noble calling. We want more books than we have, and those we shall soon have, for the supply will be forthcoming if the demand exists; and when we have these, let the farmers in the different school districts see to it that the studies above alluded to be introduced into their schools, and that they form a part of the course, one of the permanent branches of education, in their schools. How easy and simple the work, the whole matter is in the hands of the farmers themselves, and they must accomplish it. No body else will look to it, for no one else is interested in its consummation. The men who till the soil, who labor with their hands, who earn their own and the bread of the world, must cast about and by their own efforts secure the desirable end. The work is not to be accomplished in a day, nor a year; it must be a slow and gradual work, requiring time, patience and perseverance. Let the farmers of the State fix their eye on the work, and march steadily, firmly on, and they will reach it.

I have observed in the papers some discussion in regard to a University for western New York, a thing in itself all right and proper; but I would say, and would urge as a high and solemn duty, that the farmers of the State secure first, and as of more consequence, than all things else in the way of schools, Agricultural Colleges and Universities, or two or more high schools for the State, where agriculture, theoretically and prac-

tically, shall be made the leading object of study —the primary design of the institution. Such schools the farmers need, as moral institutions, where teachers may be made, and prepared, and sent out over the State. I say, and so will the farmers of the State generally say, God speed all efforts for the education of the people. But I do insist that, as farmers looking towards the elevation of our own calling, the elevation of our own class, we should go on right, nor turn to the right hand nor the left, until we have secured educational advantages for our own business, and which shall of itself tend to lift up our occupation to its real dignity—its high and rightful position. Have not the farmers of New York been almost criminally negligent on this point? Have they *asked* for their rights in the matter? —and of course they have not obtained them unasked.

I here repeat, what I have before said, there is nothing in the pursuit of agriculture to restrain or prevent the development, in all their power, of the intellectual faculties—nothing to stint the mind, or repress its noble aspirations.

Let no farmer think so meanly of his pursuit, and above all let no father imbibe so false a notion, and as a consequence turn the child of his hope away, to waste his *energies and morals* behind a counter, or in a professional gentleman's office. I speak not this in disparagement of merchants, lawyers or doctors; but I speak what I believe, when I say that nine out of ten of farmers sons who are placed in stores and offices, either become enervated in mind and body, or else become dissolute, dissipated, and a source of grief to friends and parents. Better keep your bright and active boys on your farms—better inure them to labor—better educate them for farmers, mechanics and laboring men—than thus expose them to moral and physical wreck and and ruin.

Education, as a means in the prosecution of agriculture—as the great lever to lift the calling up to its true and lofty position—should be rung in the ears of the farmers of the State. Knowledge is the corner stone upon which we must build men of accurate, scientific information, men of mental culture, and intellectual attainments. This is what the farmers of the State want, if they would *lift up and hold up* their calling to its legitimate and commanding position. Ignorance is incompatible with independence. The farmer must be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, to other and vastly inferior classes, or else he must come up to an equality in scientific acquirements and mental power with them. Will any farmer deny that, as a profession, we want at the present time, science, with its light and improvements, in the culture of our farms, and in the production of our crops? We must and we may grasp these potent engines of power, and wield them with irresistible force in the up building, and in the sure, steady and continued advance and prosperity of our own great calling. D. A. Ogden.

*Penn Yan, Jan.*, 1847.

## Water for Stock in Winter.

It is important that domestic animals should have a constant supply of pure water in winter. Many cattle in our country do not have this privilege, and thereby are left to suffer for the want of it. In this section of country the land is seldom supplied with running brooks, and therefore cattle and sheep oftentimes have to do without it. Some farmers of my acquaintance are of the opinion that cattle will do well without water.—This I will admit; but how will they look when spring arrives? Great care and attention is required of the farmer, in the winter season, in taking care of his domestic animals. Cattle and sheep should have good shelters, and a plenty of good hay to eat and water to drink. Every farmer should have a well in his barn yard, or near by, that his cattle and sheep may drink any time they wish. Some farmers say that sheep will do better not to have water than to have free access to it. This does not look reasonable, nor do I believe any thing in it, because nature teaches us better than to believe in such absurd doctrines.

Many farmers in this section winter their stock exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, and will not believe that protection is of any use.—Those who practise this mode of wintering animals, are the very ones I have often tried in vain to get to subscribe for the Genesee Farmer. So long as such men will remain ignorant of the facts published in the Farmer, just so long they will follow in their predecessors foot-steps, and keep sheep and cattle exposed to our long and cold winters. If cattle do not have water their food cannot do them as much good. The greater part of the food that cattle and sheep eat in the winter is very dry, and of course must create a thirst for drink; and if that thirst cannot be quenched, they will grow poor, and by spring look as if they had been pretty poorly wintered.

*Cayuga Co., Jan.*, 1847. W. S. T.

If we would enjoy ourselves we must take the world as it is, mixed up with a thousand spots of sunshine—a cloud here and there—a bright sky —a storm to-day, calm to-morrow—the chill piercing winds of autumn and the bland, reviving air of summer.

No man, says an exchange, should be ashamed of the occupation which secures to him an honest livelihood.

In all your undertakings consider the end you have in view, and be sure it be really good, or at least innocent.

Take great care to fix right principles in your mind, and often review them.

## Top Dressing Wheat.

It seems not very well settled, in how great a degree mineral manures are beneficial as a top dressing for wheat. The only ones within the farmers reach, being cheap and native materials, are *Lime*, *Plaster*, *Salt* and *Ashes*. In Lime I have very little faith, used in any way in western New York, or the western States, except in stiff, unctous clays as an ameliator and loosener; as yet our soils generally possess a redundancy for all the purposes of the production of grain. If we need any thing it is potash to form the silicates necessary to make a strong and vigorous straw, which with a proper quantity of decomposed vegetable matter (*humus*,) deep plowing and thorough pulverization, and perfect draining—which, by-the-bye, is of primary and vital importance—we probably possess the best and most certain wheat region in the world, except perhaps England, where from the security it has against freezing out and the long period the season allows for stooling out and setting, they produce greater crops per acre than we can; but their harvests are so late and precarious, that if we took half their pains in preparing for a crop, our chances are decidedly preferable.

In all primitive regions lime is of the greatest importance. Granite and the felspar rocks produce the potash in abundance, which accounts why in the eastern States they get straw without the berry. I have no doubt but that with from 60 to 100 bushels of lime per acre and a proper quantity of vegetable matter, that wheat can be yet raised in any proper location in any of the New England States.

*Plaster.*—It is still a mooted point with many of our best wheat growers, whether gypsum is a direct benefit to the wheat plant: they all use it, but principally to force the growth of clover, which experience proves to be the most natural and legitimate manure for wheat. Those who recommend its use for the benefit of the wheat plant say it should be plowed or dragged in at the sowing.

*Salt.*—There is a good deal said about this article, without any well grounded experiments and results, and if of any lasting benefit, the *rationale* of its operations are not well understood. It is so readily soluble that any moderate rain carries it off in a moment, beyond the reach of the roots of the plants. It is a compound, being the *muriate of soda*, or speaking more modernly, the *chlorate of sodium*, and its acid clings with such tenacity to its base, that it is with the utmost difficulty that they can be parted; a red heat does not divorce the parties. Whether the vegetable economy possesses agencies or affinities to decompose this salt is not known.

*Ashes.*—This article probably contains more of the requirements of a top dressing mineral manure, than any of the foregoing; but principally the potash, the necessary solvent to form the silicates, and is not near as soluble as salt.—Its effete residum possesses absorbing powers for the base of ammonia from the atmosphere—and experience proves its value on all crops and all soils. I consider it superior to plaster, bushel for bushel; the market price for ashes is only 6d, while we pay 12½ cents per bushel for plaster and tote it many miles. There is no family but what can make a waggon load or two if they would save them. Ashes are the secret of the productiveness of the Prairie soils of the west, which possess a fertility that we know nothing about in this country, producing wheat 10 years in succession, and then too much straw for the berry. The annual burning of the surface for unknown periods, clothed with a heavy and luxurious growth of vegetation, upon a calcareo-argillaceous soil, (lime and clay,) has created a soil of soluble silicates, carbon, (charcoal) phosphate of iron of wonderful productiveness.

I intend this spring, and I propose that so many others as may read this article, that shall think the "play worth the candles," shall try the following experiment:

In the month of May, at the first period of any drouth, when one would say, a little rain would do good; to select four pieces of land in a wheat field, under the same circumstances as to soil and other contingencies, say on a little height, sloping down to low land, and sow upon each separately, a good heavy dose of lime and plaster and a less portion of salt and ashes; lying side by side, if there was any difference, it could be readily seen, and if there was none palpable to sight and observation, why let it slide, the experiment is tried, and my speculations blown to the —— never mind. Yours,

*Stone Point, Jan.*, 1847. B. Manly.

## Preserving Hams.

Mr. Editor:—In the last number of your valuable paper I observe an article on preserving hams, the writer of which calls for a better mode, if others should have one. I think I have a better way, which I have practised a number of years with good success. The recipe is as follows:

Take two quarts of salt, four ounces of salt petre pulverized; mix them together. Lay your hams on a bench or table; wet them by dipping your hand in water and rubbing them all over; then rub on your preparation with the hand, and make all stick to them that is possible. Lay them away on a bench or table, and in about a week or ten days go through with the same process again. Then lay them away on your bench, and in four weeks they will be ready to smoke—or they will keep much longer with perfect safety if you are not ready to smoke them so soon.

A. W. Turner.

*Ontario, N. Y., Jan.*, 1847.

## Poultry.---Management, Profits, &c.

Mr. Editor:—It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request to furnish you some facts relating to the management of fowls, verified by the experience of the past two years.—Following the example of some others I commenced on the first day of November, 1845, to keep an account of the expenses of my hen-house, and of the eggs and chickens taken therefrom: the result has been that, during the year ending the 1st of November last, thirty-two hens yielded a nett profit of thirty dollars and forty cents. As fowls are commonly kept I doubt not but that they are a source of expense instead of profit to the farmer, and are only tolerated because their food is stolen from the stack, or fed from the bin, and considered as costing nothing. In such cases the hens lay little, except in the spring, when eggs are plenty and cheap—while my hens last year laid the greatest number of eggs in February, when they sold readily at 19 cents a dozen. The greatest number laid in any one day during that month, by 32 hens, was 27, worth 42 cents; the average price of their food each day was 7 cents. The more eggs that can be obtained, at the time the price is the highest, the greater will be the profit. To do this requires a good house and proper feeding.—Herewith you will find a plan of a house, feeder, nests, &c.; and I shall be happy, at any time, to exhibit mine to any person who takes an interest in the subject.

A hen with the best care will not commence laying until she has entirely recovered from the effects of moulting, which is not often until February, while pullets begin when they are from seven to eight months old; consequently the earlier in the spring you can get chickens, the earlier next autumn you will have eggs. My brother's chickens hatched last February, made their nests in October, and his March pullets are now laying 2 or 3 dozen eggs each week. Mine were hatched later, and are now just commencing to lay.

Fowls should have proper food, and the house where they are kept should be warm, dry, clean, and light. Some have even kept their hen-houses warm by a stove, but it is sufficient if water do not freeze there the coldest nights. A light cellar makes a good place for fowls, provided it be dry; nothing sooner generates disease among them than dampness.

I keep always in my feeder wheat screenings bought at the mills, that being here the cheapest food, and have found that my fowls have at all times relished them. During the winter I sometimes give them boiled potatoes, mashed and fed warm, and with occasionally a cabbage or other green vegetable. When they cannot get plenty of worms, I have in their house a kettle of scraps, softened with hot water, of which each laying hen will eat about two ounces a day. Animal

*Ostrich Fowls.* (Fig. 10.)

food is absolutely necessary for the formation of eggs: some give oats fried in fat, but I have found these scraps much the cheapest and the least trouble. They can be procured of S. Moulson, on Front st. at 50 cents per hundred lbs. Fowls also need dry ashes and sand to roll in; gravel to aid digestion, and lime or some substance containing it to furnish the proper shell. Old mortar pounded is very good, but perhaps the best and most convenient is to give oyster or clam shells, burned and pounded.

Never kill the finest and fattest chickens, as is the common custom; never keep a *hen* after she begins to moult, unless she has some peculiarly good qualities.

Varieties.—I have tried and rejected the *Malays* and the *Javas*, and have now on hand the *Ostrich* and *Dorkings*.

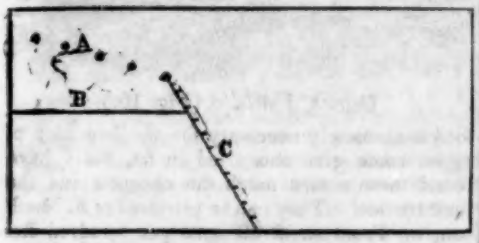
The *Malays*, at two or more years are the largest; but when young are too long legged, besides being very tender and hard to rear.—Their flesh is not first rate, and the hens are indifferent layers and bad setters.

The *Javas* are large, compact, and handsome; but they are exceedingly quarrelsome, and on that account not desirable. When a hen wan a to sit, a confinement of two weeks is sometime s necessary to wean her from her nest; and if she is allowed to take her own course, she will generally break or spoil all the eggs in it.

The *Ostrich* (sometimes called *Bucks County*,) are large, small boned, finely formed, black and white fowls—very hardy, even while young.—The cocks are peaceable; the hens are good layers and sitters, and excellent mothers. This is the capon fowl of Philadelphia, and when well fatted, often sell in that market at $5 a pair. At the head of this page (Fig. 10,) is a drawing of them, copied from "Bement's American Poulterer's Companion." My best cock, 7 months old, weighs eight pounds; a pullet of same age five pounds; a hen, eighteen months old, six pounds.

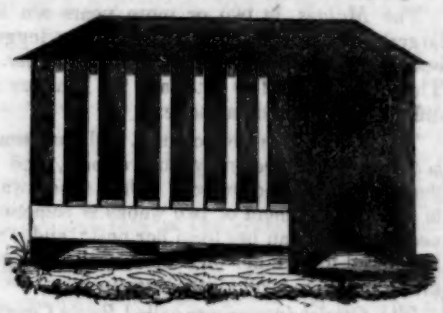
I have but recently procured any *Dorkings*, and of course have not given them a trial. They

are about the size and form of the last described, and have ordinarily five toes. Having been known in this county but few years, their reputation is chiefly imported. L. F. ALLEN, Esq, of Black Rock, who first introduced them, and who gave me mine, likes them better than any he has ever known. If they possess more good qualities than the *Ostrich* breed, they are a most valuable acquisition. Though they are now together, I have two houses and shall breed them separate.




(Fig. 11.) *Section of a Hen-house.*

Figure 11 represents the section of a hen-house, the size to be proportionate to the number of fowls. The dots at A are roosts, rising a little toward the rear. B is a tight floor about two feet below; this catches all the droppings of the fowls, which are thus saved unmixed with seed. Hen manure saved in this manner is about as good as guano. The floor under B should be covered with hay or straw a few inches deep; the fowls like to stand upon and scratch among it. C is a ladder—a board with cleats by means of which the fowls can reach the roosts without flying.



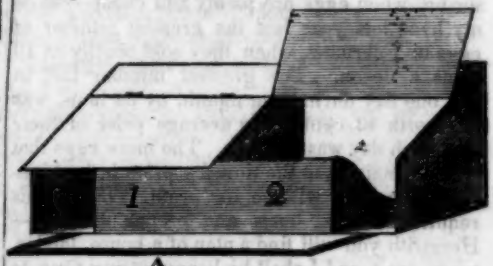
(Fig. 12.) *Feeder.*

Figure 12 will convey some idea of a feeder, which is alike on both sides, or may be made in half by cutting from the ridge of the cover down, and closing up that side. The dotted lines at the end represent the position of the boards forming the hopper for the grain. The lower edges should be left about an inch apart, and the same distance from the bottom board, to allow the feed to fall down to replenish the stock below. The slats should be made of lath or thin boards, and set about two inches apart. The lower front board upon which they are nailed should be two or three inches wide to prevent the fowls spilling the grain. A large feeder costs but little more than a small one, while it obviates the necessity of being frequently replenished.

(Fig. 13.) *Fountain.*

Figure 13 shows a fountain,—simple and easily constructed. An ordinary junk bottle forms a reservoir; the trough below contains very little water, yet is never overflowed. Pointed lath, nailed to the sides and stuck into the ground, keep the whole upright.

Young chickens require near them a constant supply of clean water. If it is given to them in a dish, they will soon spoil it with dirt, and in cold days often injure themselves by getting wet in it. This plan obviates those troubles.




(Fig. 14.) *Improved Nests.*

Figure 14 gives a perspective view of improved nests, numbered for registering the day a hen commences to set. The front aperture should be about eight inches square, and the nests at least a foot square in the clear. They are nailed or hung up at the sides of the house, or in any barn or shed, and may be without any other back than that thus afforded. The board B should be at least 3 inches high in the narrowest part, to prevent the first chickens running out before all are hatched. A is a narrow strip of board, fastened to the nests by projecting pieces; without them the fowls would hardly find out what nice quarters were provided. Not more than two nests should be together. If placed in rows, with uniform openings, the hens trouble each other—and setting hens very often have their nests broken up by intruders, or by going to wrong boxes after feeding. A flour barrel sawed in two, with part of each head knocked out, and each half nailed to the wall by the bilge, makes two very good nests.

I have followed your wishes to condense as much as possible. No newspaper communication can contain all, or half the information on this subject that the man who wishes to make his fowls profitable will need; the personal inspection of a good "hennery" is necessary, and will save many useless and unprofitable experiments.

Yours, J. W. BISSELL.

*Brighton, Dec.* 15, 1846.

## Annual Meeting of the N. Y. State Ag. Society.

We give below a synopsis of the proceedings at the Annual Meeting of the State Ag. Society, held at Albany on the 20th and 21st of January.

The committee appointed to report the names of officers of the Society, for the ensuing year, and to designate the place of holding the State Fair—reported through the chairman—

First, in favor of Saratoga Springs, as the place of holding the Annual Fair.

Secondly, in favor of the following as officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

GEORGE VAIL, of Rensselaer, *President.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st District, | Wm. T. McKown, | *Vice Presidents.* |
| 2d do. | John A. King, | |
| 3d do. | C. N. Bement, | |
| 4th do. | Samuel Cheever, | |
| 5th do. | O. C. Chamberlain, | |
| 6th do. | Elic Frost, | |
| 7th do. | Henry S. Randall, | |
| 8th do. | William Buell, | |

B. P. Johnson, *Recording Secretary.*
Joel B. Nott, *Corresponding Secretary.*
J. McD. McIntyre, *Treasurer.*

*Executive Committee*—Wm. A. Beach, Joshua T. Blanchard, Luther Bradish, G. V. Sackett, and Thos. J. Marvin.

The report was accepted.

The following premiums were awarded by the several committees:

*On Cheese Dairies and their management.*—Newberry Bronson, Warsaw, Wyoming county, first premium, $50. Average produce of 400 lbs. to each cow, in dairy of 40 cows. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Otley, Phelps, Ontario county, second premium, $30. Average produce of 400 lbs. to a cow, in a dairy of 8 cows.

*On Butter Dairies.*—B. H. Hall, New Lebanon, Columbia co., first premium, $25.

*Indian Corn.*—Charles W. Ellis, Kirkland, Oneida co., first premium, $15. 123¼ bushels per acre, and 56 lbs. to the bushel. Benjamin Enos, De Ruyter, Madison co., second premium, $10. 111 52-56 bushels per acre. Robert Ellis, Westmoreland, Oneida co., vol. Trans. 103¾ bushels per acre.

*Peas.*—Amos Miller, Vernon, Oneida co., second premium, $10. 47 bush. per acre.

*Farms*—Sets of Society's Transactions were awarded to James Callanar, New Scotland, Albany co., and to James Van Sicler, Jamaica, L. Island.

*Prize Essays.*—"Extirpation of Canada Thistles," Ambrose Stevens, New York, $10. Lorenzo E. Todd, Lake Ridge, Rompkins co., set Transactions.

*Experiments on Indian Corn.*—J. F. Osborn, Port Byron, Cayuga co., $20.

Root Crops—*Carrots.*—Wm. Wright, Vernon, Oneida co., first premium, $10. 909 bush. on 1 27-100 acres, at an expense of $25.77. Wm. Risley, Fredonia, Chautauque co., second premium, $5; 1590 bush. on 1¼ acres, at an expense of $109.25.

*Sugar Beets.*—J. F. Osborn, Port Byron, Cayuga co., third premium, vol. Transactions. 774 bush. on 1 acre 15 rods.

*Designs for Farm Dwellings.*—Mr. J. M. Ellis, Onondaga Hill, Onondaga co.; $15.

Grain Crops—*Barley.*—Calvin Pomeroy, East Bloomfield, Ontario co., first premium, $10. 48¼ bush. per acre on the whole crop. Samuel H. Church, Vernon Centre, Oneida co., second premium, $5. 44¼ bush. per acre. E. C. Bliss, Westfield, Chautauque co., third preminm, vol. Transactions.

*Spring Wheat.*—Robert Ellis, Westmoreland, Oneida co., second premium, $10. 20 42-60 bush. per acre.

*Oats.*—Nathaniel S. Wright, Vernon Center, Oneida co., first premium, $10. 75¼ bush. per acre. Robert Ellis, Westmoreland, Oneida co., second premium, $5. 77 bush. per acre, for 1 acre 37 rods.

*Timothy Seed.*—E. C. Bliss, Westfield, Chautauque co., first premium, $10.

*Culture Flax.*—E. C. Bliss, Westfield, Chautauque co., first premium, $—.

The Committee on Fruit made a report and recommded the following list of Apples as best adapted to home use and exportation:

*Early.*—Early Harvest, Early Bough, Strawberry, Williams' Favorite, Early Joe.

*Autumn.*—Fall Pippin, Golden Sweet, Gravenstein, Jersey Sweeting, Rambo, Detroit.

*Winter.*—Baldwin, Yellow Bell-flower, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Newtown Pippin, Northern Spy, Blue Pearmain, Rhode Island Greening, American Golden Russet, Roxbury Russet, Swaar, Ladies' Sweeting, Talmans Sweeting, Esopus Spitzenberg, Vandervere, Waxen Apple.

## To Correspondents.

Communications have been received, during the past month, from J. McVean, D. A. Ogden, A Laborer, B. Manly, A. W. Turner, A Woman, A. Blake, H., Another Farmer, E. R. Porter, Roswell Lockwood, E. S. Bartholomew, Joseph Wykoff, Wm. Durfee, Jesse Hendrick, C. W. M., F. C. Kanaga, W. S. T., Wm. Martin, J. O. W., L. Wetherell, L. Barker, J. L. Randall, A. H. Powers, ***,—and several others, (in letters containing remittances,) which will receive due attention.

Answers to Inquiries.—Owing to the absence of the Editor we are unable to answer several inquiries recently received. They will receive attention next month.

*A. B., Westfield.*—We have forwarded your letter, asking information relative to ribbond houses, to T. C. Peters, Esq., of Darien. Mr. P. will oblige us by furnishing an article on the subject, for publication in the Farmer.

*W. J. P., Elmwood, Ill.*—We will answer your questions next month, or by letter previous to that time. Also the inquiry of *F. C K., Urbana., O.*

M.

☞ We occasionally send specimen numbeas of the Farmer to Post Masters and others who are not subscribers. Will those who thus receive it, introduce the paper to the notice of their friends and acquaintances, and obtain and forward subscriptions according to our club terms? We think it will compare favorably with other agricultural publications, especially when its size and terms are taken into consideration. Those who like the manner and matter of the Farmer can essentially aid in sustaining it, by exercising a portion of their influence in its behalf—and we shall duly appreciate and acknowledge all such favors.

☞ We shall endeavor to *commence* the publication of a list of acknowledgments in our next number, giving the names, &c., of those who have forwarded 13 subscribers or over. This will obviate the necessity of sending receipts, and at the same time exhibit a goodly list of the substantial friends of improvement. In the mean time we shall be happy to hear again, and often, from those engaged in promoting the usefulness of the Farmer by extending its circulation.

An Affghan Orchard.—The following description, which we take from an exchange, will serve to illustrate the natural richness of a portion of the Affghan country:—

"Fine standards, of the size of forest trees—apples, pears, appricots, were surmounted and overhung with gigantic vines, festooned from tree to tree in a wild luxuriance of growth, such as I had never dreamed of seeing in fruit trees and the vine. It was the first month in spring, and they were covered with blossoms which perfumed the air and presented an appearance of horticultural beauty surpassing description.

Winter Gardens.—We notice that one person in the city, who in the summer has a small, neat garden, has introduced into it various pine, fir, hemlock, and cedar trees and shrubs, and thus put it in winter dress. The effect of the evergreen shrubs about his dwelling and along his flower borders and skirting his enclosures is exceedingly pleasant, while the expense is very trifling. Fifty cents or a dollar in money, and a few hours time are all which need be required to put most of our city enclosures into an attractive winter dress, and giving them an appearance of taste and comfort.—*Bangor Whig.*

## The Farmer's Interests and Rights.

Mr. Editor:—It is not often that I take the liberty of troubling the conductor of a public press. This you will probably discover from the style of this communication. Yours is a paper through which farmers ought to be allowed to express their sentiments on subjects which affect their own interest; and, as they are the foundation of all prosperity, I may add the interests of all classes of community. Oppress the tiller of the soil, and you sap the foundation of our national prosperity, and shorten the duration of our free institutions. Let the laboring man occupy the place in community which he deserves, and we are in a measure safe in the enjoyment of our privileges. I have often wondered why it was, that in the estimation of society, the primitive calling of man, had come to be the lowest calling. Why it was that a calling, which first received the sanction of Infinite Wisdom, as one fit to engage the time and attention of man, should become menial to so many other artificial employments brought into existence by vice, folly and inhumanity. The order of nature seems to have been reversed, and the great *first* has become the insignigcant *last*. By this, I only mean that the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant and the man who struts about with "bullet buttons" on his coat, and "curled wire on his shoulder," look upon the farmer very much as the farmer looks upon his manure, a thing inseparable from his prosperity yet all the better for being trodden under foot. Is not this so in relation to these professional gentlemen?

One answers, no. I grant that there may be some honorable exceptions, yet they are by far too few. Where we find one professional man, or one in pursuit of a profession, who when he meets a farmer in the street, greets him as a being not his inferior in all that constitutes the noblest work of God, we see an hundred who with "soap-locks," delicate fingers, averted eye, and a gentleman's gait, pass by the man of the sun-burned brow, and ha.d hand as a being unworthy of their notice. And only when sordid interest dictates will they deign to open their delicate lips in conference with him. Perhaps they ought not to be blamed, for it is certainly owing to a weakness in the "upper regions," nor do I hold the farmer entirely blameless. It is certainly folly on his part to allow such a state of things to exist. Why do they allow themselves to be trodden upon one moment and flattered into friendship the next? Why allow professional men to do the work which belongs to themselves? I apprehend it is the want of confidence, a diffidence in assuming responsibilities which require a little mental application, and an unwarrantable modesty in accepting stations that would bring them prominently before the people. These situations are generally courted by those who live by the tongue and the quill, but who never add one iota to the wealth of the people. And we, "good easy souls," are willing to lift them from their obscurity, and carry them on our backs to a pinnacle where we can but see them every time we lift our eyes from the work that employs our hands. And they, with no just sense of the responsibility that rests upon them, act with an eye single to their own aggrandizement.

Now I hold this to be wrong; men ought to be more jealous of their rights, and have more respect for themselves. Men who are the most independent of any on the globe, whose powers and privileges are unequalled by any set of men in any country, who are continually conversant with the works of God, in forms beautiful and sublime, ought to know their duty better, and knowing, ought to do it. I think there is a want of associate feeling among farmers, altogether incompatible with their true interests. A man living isolated and alone, can never know the feelings and wishes of his neighbor. Men in every other occupation in life associate together, and by mutual council and information, advance immeasurably their own interests. Now, if farmers would associate together more, impart to each other advice and information, with more freedom, store their minds with knowledge appropriate to their occupation, have confidence in and support each other, they might take a position far in advance of what they now occupy.

I am far from thinking that the information of the farmer should be confined strictly to a knowledge of farm operations. No, it should extend to every thing that interests an American citizen, and ever be ready to scrutinize the acts of his Legislative servants with an enlightened mind, a mind stored by reflection and reading, with practical wisdom, and common sense. If farmers would oftener see themselves represented in our halls of legislation, I have no doubt that their interests would be an hundred fold better attended to than they are at present, and the burdens they are now compelled to bear, materially lessened.

In conclusion, I wish to say, that every farmer will find himself the gainer by subscribing for an agricultural paper, and the Genesee Farmer is certainly not the least deserving of them all. You may put this communication on the table, or under the table, or in the Genesee Farmer, as you please. Another Farmer.

*Batavia, January*, 1847.

---

Cutting Glass.—A great secret has been made of a discovery for cutting and boring glass—which is nothing more or less than using a common drill with spirits of turpentine. The bottom of a tumbler may be readily bored through by hand with a common saw file ground to a bevil.

LIBRARY OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

## Breeds of Improved Cattle.

Mr. Editor:—In a paper generally so accurate as the Genesee Farmer, when errors or misstatements do occur, you will, I presume, have no objection to set your readers right in relation thereto. For this purpose, I notice your article in the December number, (last issued) at page 281. Under the title, "Cattle," you remark:—"Bakewell, the celebrated English breeder of fine Cattle, so improved the New Leicester stock, (the old long-horned Durham,) from an inferior race to one that took precedence of all others at the time of his death, in the year 1795. The race degenerated in the hands of his successors. Figure 1 represents a new Leicester Ox." Now, with your leave—as I consider all erroneous statements of whatever kind exceedingly mischievous in their effects—let me remark: that Bakewell took the long-horns,—there is no such breed of cattle as the long-horned Durhams—(which he afterwards named the "new Leicester,") from the elder breeders, (Sir Thomas Gresley, Welby, of Linton, and Mr. Webster, of Caxley,) of that stock, who had them in great perfection, (not an inferior race,) many years before he (Bakewell,) commenced breeding. He was certainly very successful in keeping up their quality and reputation, and made much money from the sales of his cattle. They have not "depreciated," although in the hands of his "successors;" and there are as good long-horns now in England—if we are to believe the accounts of eye-witnesses—as Bakewell ever bred. Neither is figure 1 a portrait of a new Leicester ox. It is an attempt at a portrait of "the Durham ox," a thorough bred short-horn, bred in 1796 by Charles Colling.

Again you remark: "Mr. Charles Collins imported cows from Holstein or Holland, and by crosses and skilful management got up the Holdernes breed, one of which, his bull, "Comet," sold for 1000 guineas at auction, in 1810.—Closely connected with this breed are the "short-horned Durhams." Now, permit me to correct this: Charles Colling—not Collins—who was a celebrated breeder of short-horns, or Durhams—although they are no more Durhams, than Northumberlands, or Yorkshires—never imported cows or bulls from Holstein or Holland; nor never, "by crosses and skilful management," or in any other way, "got up the Holdernes breed" of cattle; nor was "his bull Comet," for which he certainly *did* get 1000 guineas, of the Holdernes or Holstein breed at all, but a pure short-horn, or Teeswater. Neither are the short-horns connected closely with the Holdernes breed of cattle; but are of themselves a distinct breed, or variety, as well known and understood in England, and by their breeders in this country, as any other kind of animals whatever.

As to their "popularity" and "superiority" for "dairy," or any other purposes, that is a matter of individual opinion, which those who breed and prefer them to all others will adjust to their own satisfaction. All they ask is, that their cattle be not misrepresented in the public prints by those not understanding the subject. And I am a little more surprised at this article, as you have the American Herd Book at hand, which does give the *true* history of the short-horns, or "Durhams," with which every one who pretends to write about them, should be well acquainted.

Excuse this freedom. It is only to correct an error, that I ask you to insert this in your paper.

Very truly yours,

Lewis F. Allen.

*Black Rock, Dec.*, 1846.

Remarks.—The article alluded to by Mr. Allen, was published in the absence of the Editor of the Farmer, and without his knowledge. If the reader will refer to "Gardner's Farmer's Dictionary," and read from page 135 to 140, he will find that the principal statements in our article were founded upon good authority. M.

---

Red Ants.—A correspondent of the Albany Cultivator gives the following remedy for preventing the ravages of red ants, which are troublesome insects when domesticated:

"He made a thick mark with chalk about an inch wide around the article or vessel to be protected from the ants, at any convenient distance from the bottom of the vessel, and he found that they would not attempt to pass over it. I watched their motions for some time. They crawled as busily as ever up as far as the chalk, where they seemed to get very much excited, but not one of them attempted to pass over.

---

To make Red Ink.—Take 2 oz. of the best of Brazil wood, half an ounce of alum, and half an ounce of crystals of tartar, and boil with 16 oz. of rain water down to half its bulk, add half an ounce of gum Arabic, after it is strained. To this add also one half ounce of cochineal, made into a tincture with 1½ oz. of alcohol.

---

How to keep Smoked Hams.—The best method of keeping hams is, after they are smoked, to put them back into the pickle, and the smoky taste is preserved as perfectly as when put in ashes or kept in a dry place.

---

In Vermont they are making furniture and flooring of a beautiful variety of green and red slate, lately discovered. It takes a beautiful polish, and splits into any sized slab required.

---

The hog Crop of the United States, this year, is three times the worth of the cotton crop.—The "standing army" of swine consumes annually two hundred millions of bushels of corn

# HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

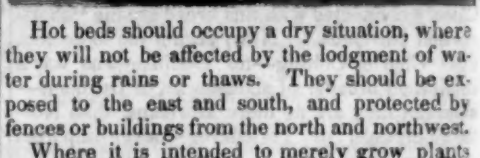
CONDUCTED BY P. BARRY.

## Construction and Management of Hot-beds.

The prevalent opinion amongst farmers respecting *hot-beds*, is, that they are expensive articles, requiring the skill of professed gardeners to manage them, and almost entirely outside the range of farming economy. Both suppositions are decidedly erroneous, and we hope that every one who reads this will arrive at such a conclusion. We do not propose that every farmer should go into the regular routine of forcing vegetables, at extraordinary seasons; but that every one, however humble his circumstances may be, should, at least, have one hot-bed to forward such plants as he may want to cultivate in his garden, and which he has either to purchase from gardeners—and then get poor, weak, badly grown things—or else wait for the regular process of open garden culture, which, in our climate, under the most favorable circumstances, will not allow him the taste of a vegetable until the summer is half gone. We are surprised to see farmers come to the city and purchsae a dozen of poor, weak withered cabbage, tomato, or celery plants, when they might have raised an abundance at home, far superior, and in better season.

The value of culinary vegetables, as we have often said, is not at all appreciated by those who, of all others, ought to appreciate it—the professed cultivators of the soil. No effort, worth speaking of, is bestowed upon them, as a general thing. We have seen what is called the gardens of some of the best field farmers in this county, produce little else but *weeds*, at a season when it should have been teeming with all the variety of healthy, nutritious vegetables. Let us urge upon them, for their own sakes, and for the credit of our agriculture generally, the importance of a reform in this regard. In the midst of the improvements of the day, the vegetable garden, that may contribute so largely to the health and comfort of every family, should surely not be negleted. Let it participate, largely and fully, in the improvement, and it will yield ample compensation. This is the season to make preparations while there is leisure.

A simple hot-bed for forwarding plants, such as cabbage, tomato, celery, brocoli, cauliflower, egg plant, pepper, melons, cucumbers, &c., may be constructed by any man having but ordinary ingenuity. The size may be adapted to circumstances. For raising such plants as we have mentioned, a frame of about 12 feet long and 6 wide, which will allow of 3 sashes, each 3 feet wide, will be found large enough for any family. It should be made of common two inch plank—the back about three feet high, the front about half that, the ends having a regular slope from back to front. This will give an angle sufficient to throw off rain, and give the full benefit of external heat and light to the plants within. If the beds are narrow the front must be higher in proportion. The sides and ends are simply nailed to a strong post, four inches square, or more, placed in each corner. For the sashes to rest and slide upon, a strip 6 inches wide is placed across the frame, the ends morticed or sunk in the sides of the frame, so as not to cause a projection. The sashes are made in the ordinary way, but without cross bars; and in glazing, the lights are made to overlap an eighth or quarter of an inch, to exclude the rain. Such a frame, costing a mere trifle beyond the labor, will last for years. Where so large a frame, as the dimensions here given, may not be wanted, an old window may be used for sash, and all expense of glazing be avoided. The annexed figure will convey an idea to those unacquainted with it. One of the sashes is moved down as in admitting air, and the other laid off entirely.



Hot beds should occupy a dry situation, where they will not be affected by the lodgment of water during rains or thaws. They should be exposed to the east and south, and protected by fences or buildings from the north and northwest.

Where it is intended to merely grow plants for transplanting to the garden, they may be sunk in the ground to the depth of 18 inches, and will in such a case require not more than 2 feet deep of manure; but when forcing and perfecting vegetables, a permanent heat must be kept up, and the bed must be made on the surface, so that fresh and warm manure may be added when necessary. A depth of three to four feet of manure will in such cases be wanted. Manure for hot beds should go through a regular process of preparation. It should be fresh stable manure, placed in a heap, and turned and mixed several

times, promoting a regular fermentation; thus it is made to retain its heat a long time, otherwise it would burn and dry up, and become useless.

Those who wish to force cucumbers, radishes, salad, &c., should begin, if the weather be favorable, about the latter end of February. For raising plants it is time enough to begin in March. In forcing cucumbers, Bridgeman says:

"The substance of dung from the bottom of the bed should be from three to four feet, according to the season of planting, and the mould should be laid on as soon as the bed is settled, and has a lively, regular-tempered heat. Lay the earth evenly over the dung, about six inches deep; after it has lain a few days examine it, and if no traces of a burning effect are discovered, by the mould turning of a whitish color and caking, it will be fit to receive the plants; but if the earth appears burned, or has a rank smell, some fresh sweet mould should be provided for the hills, and placed in the frame to get warm; at the same time vacancies should be made to give vent to the steam, by running down stakes

After the situation of the bed has been ascertained, and the heat regulated, the hole should be closed, and the earth formed into hills; raise one hill in the centre under each sash, so that the earth is brought to within nine inches of the glass; in these hills plant three seedlings, or turn out such as may be in pots, with the balls of earth about their roots, and thus insert one patch of three plants in the middle of each hill. The plants should be immediately watered with water heated to the temperature of the bed, and kept shaded till they have taken root.

The temperature should be kept up to 60°, and may rise to 80° without injury, provided the rank steam be allowed to pass off; therefore, as the heat begins to decline, timely linings of well prepared dung must be applied all round the frame. Begin by lining the back part first; cut away the old dung perpendicularly to the frame, and form a bank two feet broad, to the height of a foot, against the back of the frames; as it sinks, add more; renew the linings round the remainder of the bed as it becomes necessary, and be careful to let off the steam, and give air to the plants at all opportunities.

Give necessary waterings, mostly in the morning of a mild day, in early forcing; and in the afternoon, in the advanced season of hot sunny weather. Some use water impregnated with sheep or pigeon dung. As the roots begin to spread, and the vines to run, the hills should be enlarged by gathering up the earth around them, for which purpose a supply of good mould should be kept ready at hand, to be used as required.

When the plants have made one or two joints, stop them, by pinching off the tops, after which they generally put forth two shoots, each of which let run till they have made one or two clear joints, and then stop them also; and afterward continue throughout the season to stop at every joint; this will strengthen the plants, and promote their perfecting the fruit early."

Radishes, Lettuce, &c., may be forced in beds similar to that described for cucumbers, and the earth in the dung bed should be a foot deep.—They do not require so much heat. The plants require to be well thinned out, air to be regularly admitted, and water gently and regularly supplied. In admitting air to hot beds, a mat should be thrown over the opening to prevent the plants from being chilled.

Earth for hot bed plants should, in all cases, be good rich friable loam, mixed with a third of well rotted manure, and some coarse sand to make it porous. We will add some further remarks in our next, and hope that the brief and necessarily imperfect hints here given will stimulate some, at least, to action. We have had several inquiries as to what work is best calculated to aid beginners in the general operations of gardening. We may say here that, on the whole, Bridgeman's "Young Gardener's Assistant" is the best we know of. The latest edition, 1845, is quite complete, and may be had at the seed-stores or bookstores. Price $1.50.

## Northern Spy Apple.

We publish the following, with pleasure, from Mr. Watts, who is one of the most tasteful amateurs in our city. He has a fine garden, well filled with fruits and flowers; and amid all the cares of an active business life, finds it a source of much pleasure. Long may he live to enjoy it. The fruit growing world are indebted to him for his earnest efforts in bringing to notice and disseminating fine fruits.

Mr. Barry:—In the February number of the Farmer, 1845, you gave the public an interesting account of the "Spy" Apple. As that paper may not be seen by all who wish to cultivate the fruit and have it, I wish you to join me in noticing the apple and tree again. I have what follows from Mr. O. C. Chapin, of East Bloomfield, N. Y., who kindly furnished the particulars.

He says that the *seeds* were brought from Connecticut, in the year 1800, and planted by a Mr. Elisha Taylor. (It would be interesting to know if an apple bearing a resemblance to it is now known in Connecticut.) The original tree was set in an orchard by Mr. Heman Chapin, and some sprouts from it were transplanted by a Mr. Roswell Humphrey, and by him the first fruit was raised, as the original *tree*, from some cause, died. East Bloomfield has, then, the honor of producing the first fruit in this region. It would be gratifying could we know why Mr. Humphrey or Mr. Chapin gave it the name Northern Spy. (I hope Mr. Chapin, when he sees this, will try to learn the reason.)

In your article you mention the tree as being thrifty, rapid, and upright. Mr. Chapin confirms it, and says, "it bears well every season, and that a portion of the apples are as good as any they have there, and under favorable circumstances the apples will keep until June." What a valuable property this is; and to be so fresh at that season.

He adds, "There is but one objection to it. A large proportion of the fruit is small and scrubby, and of little value." This we are sorry to learn; nevertheless what good fruit there is, is superior in size, beauty, flavor, and general appearance, and will *keep*. Many inquiries have been made about it, and the numerous calls I have had to purchase and see samples of it, show what an interest is taken in it. I trust that if the trees bear but few, that more, on that account, will be planted, to make up, in that way, for its scarcity, as well as by grafting.

I am, very truly, yours,

*Rochester, Jan. 25, 1847.* James H. Watts.

N. B. In the debates at Albany, at the meeting of the State Society, I see most honorable mention is made of the "Spy." The pleasure I have had the past season in distributing them (some 65 barrels, sent all over the country,) is much added to by finding them so well appreciated.

Yours, J. H. W.

## To Correspondents.

*E. R. Porter, Plattsburg.*—We are much obliged for your communication on "Transplanting Evergreens." It will appear next month—it will then be just in season. We will be glad to hear from you in future.

*Laying out grounds.*—Several inquiries on this subject are on hand—they will be attended to in season. We have in preparation a design for a country dwelling, and will accompany that with some hints on this subject.

Never engage in more business than what you are morally certain you can execute with pleasure and punctuality.

**ADDRESS BEFORE THE AURORA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, September 1, 1846: By David Thomas, President.**

We give a hearty welcome to the Annual Message of this excellent and flourishing Society, and congratulate the people of Aurora and that section of country on the success which has so far rewarded their enlightened and public spirited efforts. May it be no less, but much greater in future.

The address of its President, before us, is brief and confined wholly to the subject of *Fruit;* but like all of Mr. Thomas' productions, it is every word *to the point.* His intimate knowledge of the condition of Fruit Culture in this country, and of the difficulties that lie in the way of collecting and cultivating choice varieties, enables him to treat on these points in such a manner as cannot fail to interest and instruct those who can be interested on such subjects.—Let us quote a few paragraphs:

How many of the inhabitants of this blessed land of ours—under such glorious skies—raise any thing of the kind better than the old pie cherry, or the sour morello?—than the horse plum or the little damson? How many feast, during the proper season, on apricots, the better class of peaches, and on the seckel and virgalieu pears? There is not one in a hundred—probably not one in a thousand—who has a full supply of the finer fruits.

In bringing about a better state of things, however, there are many difficulties to encounter. Trees cannot be had without some exertion: we may be cheated with spurious kinds, or they may die in transplanting; they may be infected by disease, or infested by insects; the fruit when young may be destroyed by frost, or when ripe, by plunderers; and under a view of all these discouragements, would it not be better and cheaper to buy our fruit? Here let us pause a moment, and ask, Of whom could we buy? If all the fruit of the country was divided amongst us, we should have so little, and that little so dear, (apricots three cents a piece at Rochester,) that we should only be tantalized, and never satisfied. No—to have plenty, we must raise it ourselves.

The first step, then, is to select the best kinds; and on this point we cannot be too careful. Differences of climate, even on some hardy sorts, is very great; and three degrees of latitude may produce more than three degrees of flavor; so that the *excellent* somewhere else, may not be *excellent* here. As an instance: the Bezy de la Motte pear is very fine at Philadelphia, while with us, it is unsuited to human lips in four seasons out of five. Let me give another instance: From nearly twenty kinds of peaches—fine on the sands of New Jersey, whence I procured them—I shall not have more than three or four well suited to this district. But what a loss we sustain in trying such experiments! It is far better to get such *sorts* of high character as have been fully proved to be adapted to this particular climate, though the *trees* may be obtained from the south, east, or west.

I once travelled on a steamboat with a gentleman from another state; and in the course of conversation, he said, "You can't raise as good peaches in New York as we do in the south." What is the proof? "I never met with any as good." Where were they obtained? "In the market." Why, that is not the place to find the best peaches. They are gathered while they are hard enough to bear transportation; but stone fruit improves by hanging on the tree—the longer the better. I might have added another reason; Market men want the most showy or productive kinds; and fine flavor is only a secondary object. Many sorts of peaches, indeed, do better in the south, for this fruit never attains its highest flavor in cool weather; but I am satisfied that we—north of the Alleghany—have varieties equal to their best. To have the best in the best condition, however, we must raise it ourselves.

It is not desirable to have many varieties in a fruit garden, but we want the *very best:* and we want them to ripen in succession. People often inquire for the earliest fruit,—that is right; but I should like to have some when the earliest were gone.

*Flavor, productiveness,* and *size,* are three points of the greatest importance in the character of fruit. At the head stands *flavor,*—for without it fruit is worthless. Next stands *productiveness,*—for if the tree is a poor bearer, it is of little value. *Size* is the third in importance; and still lower down in the scale is *beauty,* including *shape* and *color.* Many cultivators, however, reverse this order, recommending large and showy sorts, chiefly because they *are* large and showy. The Monthly Reviewer once wittily said, "I prefer a peach to a pumpkin;" and I conclude that a similar preference has prevailed when I see small varieties cultivated. This is finely illustrated by the Seckel pear—small, but very superior.

The closing paragraph of the address, though a perfect truism, cannot be too strongly or too frequently urged on all engaged in growing fruit. We know many, very many, who will take a world of pains to procure new and rare sorts, and when they have got them, *starve them to death.* Mr. Thomas says:

I wish to make one more remark. Though we have the finest varieties, the finest soil, and the finest seasons, yet we cannot have the finest fruit, unless the ground be well cultivated,—ready to catch and detain every shower, or to attract moisture from the air in time of drought. Generally, the largest specimens of any one variety, are the highest flavored; and some sorts are worthless unless they are well grown. This is particularly so with some kinds of pears. We should therefore remember that the better the culture the greener the leaves; and the greener and healthier the leaves the richer the juices, swelling into richer and finer fruit. To dig a wide circle round the tree, will do much good; but the whole soil, as in a potatoe patch, ought to be reduced to a fine tilth.

## Entomology.

We have been favored with a very interesting letter touching upon various odds and ends of fruits and fruit culture, from our friend A. Huidekoper, Esq., of Meadville, Pa., an amateur Horticulturist of the right spirit. We take the liberty of extracting from it the following remarks and queries in relation to Entomology, as likely to draw some attention to a subject of vital import to Horticulture:

I observe Downing, in his work on Fruit Trees, page 66, speaks of the woolly aphis, or American blight, as a dreadful disease of the apple abroad. The woolly aphis has been very common in our country, for many years, and large tufts or branches of it may be seen in the forest at any time, in the fall on the limbs of the alder and beach trees—but I have not noticed it upon the apple trees until within two years past—though it might have existed and not been observed. I have observed more little tufts of this insect in the crevices of the apple trees this year than there were last; but as the insect does not attain its winged state, or show any signs of locomotion until about November, when the frosts chill it, I have not observed any evil consequences from its existence. Have you any trouble from it with you?

The apple borer, which has been so destructive of fruit for some years past, first made its appearance in any great numbers in this country in 1839, until then we were nearly free from it. This year it has been *less* troublesome than usual, and the Hornet and Yellow Jacket much *more* so.

We will defer any remarks of our own, at present, as we have been given to understand, that the Committee of the Horticultural Society here, who has had the subject under investigation during the past year, intend soon to present a full report. We are glad our Society has taken this matter in hand, and we trust it will

prosecute its researches with such vigor and efficiency, from year to year, as will contribute greatly to the progress of the science and the interests of the community. Our correspondents and friends in all parts of the country will oblige us much by communicating such facts as may come under their observation. It is the duty, as well as the interest of all engaged in the culture of the garden or the field, to be *observing*—minutely and continually so in regard to this matter.

## Grafting the Pear on the Thorn.

Mr. Barry:—Will you please to state your experience or what you know about grafting Pears on the Red or White Thorn?—and oblige a subscriber.

*Smithville, N. Y.* N. O. Bosworth.

We have very little experience as to growing the pear on the *thorn*. We know that it is practised to a limited extent for dwarfing the pear. We have a few trees thus grafted on our own place, but they do not flourish at all like those grown on the quince. Mr. Downing says, in his "*Fruit Trees*":

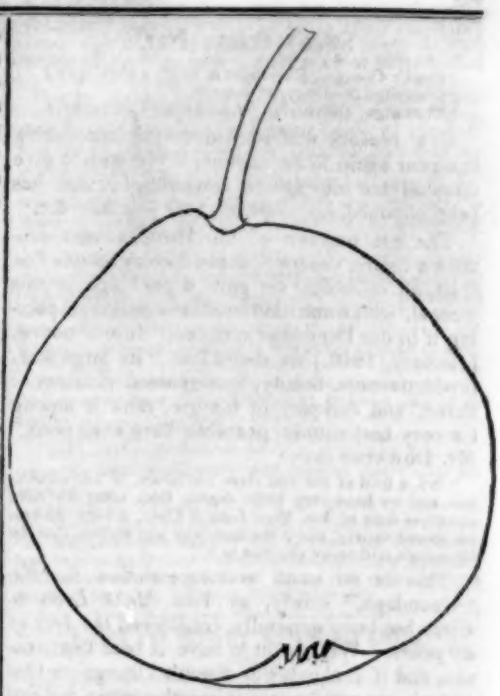
"The *thorn* makes very good stock for the pear, except, that if grafted above ground, the tree is often apt to be broken off, at the point of union, by high winds. This is obviated by grafting a little below the surface. Grafting in the thorn is a very useful practice for strong clayey soils, as, on such stocks the pear may be grown with success, when it could not otherwise thrive."

The remark, respecting the liability of the graft to be blown off the thorn stock, applies to the quince to a certain degree, and to all cases of grafting or budding on a slower growing stock, for dwarfing; it should be done low, at, or below, the surface of the ground. It might be inferred from the extract we have quoted from Mr. Downing that the pear cannot be successfully grown, on its own stock, or "in strong clayey soil." This is not so, as far as our experience and observation goes. Such soils, *if free from standing moisture, and if kept well cultivated*, will produce pears in great porfection. Some varieties, we know, require a lighter and warmer soil.

We would recommend to all cultivators of the pear, to use the pear stock where standards for orchard culture are desired; for dwarfing, garden culture, and early bearing, the *quince*.—Where the latter cannot be had, the thorn or mountain ash may be used as substitutes; but they cannot be recommended as stocks to be used in a general way.

## Beurre d'Amalis Pear.

We consider this fruit scarcely surpassed by any of the great number of fine varieties recently introduced. This seems to be the opinion of all who have tested it in this country. It is figured and described in Hovey's Magazine, Vol. IX, page 369. He says, "Among the new Belgian Pears, few are superior to the Beurre d' Amalis; of large size, good form and rich flavor,



*Beurre d'Amalis Pear.*

it is scarcely excelled by any of the varieties which ripen at the same season."

The late Mr. Manning says, in page 89, Vol. VI, of Hovey's Magazine, (which was the first notice as it in this country,)—"The scions of this new Pear were received from the London Horticultural Society. It is a first rate fruit, ripening in Sept. and Oct."

It is figured and described in Ive's edition of the "New England Fruit Book." We think the figure is too large and too long to convey a correct idea of its average general appearance. It is there said to be of "large size, flesh melting and juicy; flavor sweet and excellent; tree vigorous."

Thus we see that all agree on its excellence. We imported our specimen tree from France, in 1844, and the past season it bore an immense crop; indeed they required thinning, and the tree had to be supported. Every specimen ripened perfectly on the tree, and we thought, and so did our friends who ate of them, that they were not easily surpassed.

We subjoin Mr. Downing's description which we find corresponds minutely with our own observations:

"A Belgian pear, of excellent quality, nearly first rate Very productive. Fruit large, obovate, not very regular, a little swollen on its sides. Skin rather thick, dull yellowish green, with a pale reddish brown cheek, overspread with numerous brown dots and russet streaks and patches.—Stalk a little more than an inch long, set rather obliquely in a shallow, irregular cavity. Calyx open, with broad divisions; basin shallow. Flesh yellowish, somewhat coarse, but buttery, melting, abundant, rich, with slightly perfumed juice. September."

## Swan's Orange Pear.

*Swan's Orange*, (Ellwanger & Barry's Catalogue.)
*Onondaga Seedling*, (of some.)
*Onondaga*, (Horticulturist, and some Catalogues.)

Our readers will excuse us for introducing this pear again to their notice. We wish to give them all the information respecting it that has been obtained, opinions of other journals, &c.

The last number of the Horticulturist contains a figure, description and history of this fine fruit, all of which we gave a year ago in this journal, with some additional information respecting it in our December number. In our notice, (January, 1846,) we stated that "its large size, productiveness, beauty, unsurpassed richness of flavor, and delicacy of texture, rank it among the very best autumn pears we have ever seen." Mr. Downing says:

"It is a fruit of the first class unknown, to our cultivators, and we have very little doubt, from what we have ourselves seen of *Van Mons Leon le Clerc*, a very celebrated recent variety, about the same size and season, that the Onondaga will prove superior to it."

This is no small recommendation for the "Onondaga," surely, as *Van Mons Leon le Clerc* has been generally considered *the best of all pears*. We expect to have it bear next season, and if it equals our Swan's Orange or Onondaga, we will be well pleased—better we can hardly expect.

We must be pardoned for claiming a little credit from the pear growing world, for ourselves and others in Rochester, for the public notice and general dissemination of this variety during the past two or three years. Many years ago an attempt was made to sustain a Horticultural Society in Rochester. Capt. L. B. Swan was one of its projectors and supporters. He brought this fruit from his father, in Onondaga, without name, and the Horticultural Society called it "Swan's Orange," to distinguish it. Mr. H. N. Langworthy got some scions from Mr. Swan, and some three or four years ago his tree began to bear. As soon as we saw it, we began to cultivate it; and since then we have grown and sold several hundred trees, (perhaps 1000,) scattered all over the country—and we have it now bearing in our own specimen grounds.—Here around Rochester, we feel indebted to Capt. Swan.

Downing says: "Neither *Swan's Orange*, nor *Onondaga Seedling*, local names, by which this fruit is somewhat known in western New-York, can, with any propriety, be retained as the name of this variety," and suggests that it be called simply "Onondaga." We have no objections. We like the name very well; but we cannot see that it has any more meaning or appropriateness than "Swan's Orange." In this matter of nomenclature *uniformity* is of all things most desirable; a change of name should be studiously avoided except where an error is to be corrected, or an act of plain justice to be done. Neither object was to be attained here.—Several hundred cultivators have procured this variety, and now cultivate it under this name; and it is not known to a dozen cultivators by any other. Any other fruit might be re-named in the same way, and for similar futile reasons. We ought to have kept the popular name till we had traced out, if possible, the original.

We find another instance of this throwing away a popular name and adopting a new in the case of the *Oswego Beurre*. This pear was originated by Mr. Walter Reed, and called there, and known, where known at all, as *Reed's Seedling*, a most appropriate name surely. We repeat that this changing of names is the very way to perpetuate and multiply the errors and difficulties in which American Pomology is so deeply involved. It seems that every man who finds a fruit he does not happen to be acquainted with, wants to give it a name of his own. The Horticulturist should discountenance this.

## Peaches.

We cannot forbear to call attention to the subject of an increased effort on the part of our horticultural friends, to produce new varieties of this delicious fruit.

Our friend Dixie of Worcester, Mass., from a few stones taken from a basket of White Flesh Peaches from this market, six years since, has thirteen trees, each of which produce different varieties of fruit, and none like those from which the seed was selected. Many of those raised by him this fall measured ten inches in circumference, and a few measured *thirteen* inches. The largest fruit, which is very early, he has named Eureka. He has also Malacaton, Yellow and White Cheek Clingstone, Rareripe and late Free Peach, and all from the same planting. Of his new variety, Mr. D. has sold buds and young trees budded from the Eureka, to the amount of several hundred dollars.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

We have seen several seedling peaches of fair quality exhibited the past season in Rochester. Mr. H. N. Langworthy, of Irondequoit, had some beautiful specimens of seedlings in the Horticultural Society's show-case, some of which may prove to be valuable. We hope the matter of producing new varieties will receive due attention at the hands of our peach-growers, who have the best facilities for conducting such experiments. What we want most of all, is a first rate *early* peach, to take the place of the poor *Early Ann*, and keep the New Jersey people out of our market.—Ed.

The Weather.—So far our winter, here, has been remarkable for sudden changes and general mildness—heavy and frequent rains and little snow. Some days in January have been as warm as May—succeeded immediately by severe frosts; thermometer within 2 or 3 degrees of *zero*. We fear that young, tender trees and plants will suffer considerable injury.

A Large Yield.—Mr. Nathaniel Swift, of Andover, Mass., has picked this season sixteen barrels of merchantable apples, and four barrels of inferior quality, from one tree; twenty barrels in all.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Editor:—I have noticed in the January number of your paper, in the "Ladies' Department," a short article headed "The Wife;" and would be glad to see the following, taken from an exchange paper, if it will not occupy too much space, in the next number of the Genesee Farmer. A Woman.

*Aurora, N. Y., Jan.* 1847.

### Female Trials.

My heart always "stirs within me" when I read selections made by editors of newspapers, even "christian citizens," which are designed for its married ladies, setting forth our duty with relation to making our homes happy to our husbands, that we should always welcome them with a cheerful smile when they come in from the cares and fatigues of the day, and do all we can to make married life pleasant to them, &c. Now this is well I acknowledge, and trust I strive daily to reduce a good theory to practice. But allow me to enquire if the cares and fatigues of the wife are always—I might say ever—appreciated by the husband!

Shall I give a short sketch of domestic life as it is, not of course describing a family as it should be, but I wish to give a fair example of every day life at home.

My neighbor, Mr. Benson, a lawyer by profession, is what the world calls a respectable man. His income is small, but he married a lady who was able to furnish their small house handsomely, and they have some hopes of prosperity in reversion. Mrs. B. was educated in modern times, and somewhat fashionably, so that the host of evils which ignorant young housekeepers are heir to, came thick and fast upon her when she started on the doubtful pilgrimage of matrimonial life.

But she had firm principles, energy of character and devoted love for her husband—all good stimulants in the path of duty. She braved like a heorine all the "tea-pot tempests" which often come from clouds not so "big as a man's hand," and in due time succeeded in making a cheerful and faithful manager of their economical establishment. Mrs. B. has been a wife twelve years, and a mother of five children, the youngest but a babe, and the family are as happy as a large portion of families.

It is Monday morning and this speaks "unutterable things," to a New England wife,, who has been married a dozen years. Mr. Benson has had his breakfast in season—has kissed the children and gone to the office where the boy has a good fire—the books and papers are all in order and Mr. B. sits down, to answer a few agreeable demands upon his time, which will eventually turn to cash. He goes home to his dinner punctually and at one o'clock—it is ready for him, he takes it quietly, perhaps; frolics ten minutes with the baby, and then hurries back to the office. At the hour for tea, he goes home—every thing is cheerful, and to quote the simple rhyme of an old song,

> The hearth was clean, the fire was clear,
> The kettle on for tea;
> Benson was in his rocking chair,
> And blessed as man could be.

But how has it been with Mrs. Benson through the day? She has an ill-natured girl in the kitchen who will do half the work only, at nine shillings per week. Monday morning, eight o'clock—four children must be ready for school—Mrs. B. must sponge their faces—smoothe their hair—see that books, slates, paper, pencils, pocket-handkerchiefs, (yes, four of them) are all in order, and now the baby is crying—the fire is low—it is time Sally should begin to wash; the parlor, the chambers, the breakfast things are all waiting. Well, by a song to the baby, who lies kicking in the cradle—a smile to smoothe ruffled Sally, and with all the energy that mind and body can summon, things are "straightened out," and the lofty pile of a week's rearing begins to grow less; but time shortens with it—it is almost dinner time—by some accident that joint of meat is frozen—company calls—Mr. Benson forgot to get any eggs on Saturday, Mrs. B. must do the next best way—the bell rings twelve—the door opens and in rush the children from school—John has torn his pantaloons—Mary must have some money, *then*, to get a thimble, she has just lost hers—William has cut his finger with a piece of glass, and is calling loudly for his mother.

Poor Mrs. Benson endeavors to keep cheerful and to look delighted in the hubbub; and now the dinner, by her efforts alone, is upon the table; her husband comes in and wonders the "pie is not a little better warmed," and with this comment and a smile *on the baby*, he is off till it is time for tea. I forbear to finish the day, Mr. Editor, and shall only say, the afternoon was made up of little trials too small to mention, but large enough to try the faith and patience of all the patriarchs.

Now, sir, this wife has surely borne the burden and heat of the day, her limbs are wearied—her whole energy of mind and body exhausted, and she is exhorted "to welcome her husband with a smile." She does it, for a woman's love is stronger than death. I would ask, should not Mr. Benson give his wife a smile? What has he done to lighten her cares through the day?—How is it? In nine cases out of ten, after sitting an idle hour, he "wishes Mrs. B. would put all those noisy children to bed—he should be glad to have her tell David to go to the post office for letters and papers," and at length, when half way between sleeping and waking, he looks at his pale exhausted *help-mate*, and exclaims—"well, wife, you *begin* to look a little exhausted."

I cannot ask you, Mr. Editor, if my picture is not a true one, for you are a stranger to the joys and cares of married life; but I pray you be more just, and now and then exhort husbands to do their part towards making home agreeable to their wives, when the latter have, like Atlas, borne a world of cares and vexations through the day.

### Recipe for making Buckwheat Cakes.

> Do, dear Jane, mix up the cakes;
> Just one quart of meal it takes;
> Pour the water in the pot,
> Be careful that its not too hot;
> Sift the meal well through your hand;
> Thicken well—don't let it stand;
> Stir it quick—clash—clatter—
> Oh! what light delicious batter.
> Now listen to the next command:
> On the dresser let it stand
> Just three quarters of an hour,
> To feel the gentle rising power
> Of powders melted into yeast,
> To lighten well this precious feast.
> See, now it rises to the brim—
> Quick—take the ladle, dip it in;
> So let it rest until the fire
> The griddle heats as you desire.
> Be careful that the coals are glowing,
> No smoke around its white curls throwing.
> Apply the suet softly, lightly—
> The griddle's face shines more brightly.
> Now pour the batter on—delicious!
> (Don't, dear Jane, think me officious,)
> But lift the tender edges slightly—
> Now turn it over quickly, sprightly.
> 'Tis done—now on the white plate lay it.
> Smoking hot, with butter spread,
> 'Tis quite enough to turn our head.
> Now I have eaten—thank the farmer
> That grows this luscious mealy charmer—
> Yes, thanks to all—the cook that makes
> These light, delicious buckwheat cakes.

A Shrewd old gentleman once said to his daughter: "Be sure, my dear, that you never marry a *poor* man; but remember, the poorest man in the world is one that has money, and nothing else."

Children.—Speak to a child—any child—in a calm, positive, clear voice, and he will be sure to obey you, if you speak once, and only once.—*Mrs. Sigourney.*

There is a luxury in remembering a kind act.

## MOUNT HOPE BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE Subscribers respectfully solicit the attention of the public to their large and choice stock of TREES, SHRBS, and PLANTS, which they offer for sale the ensuing spring, (1847.)

The collection of FRUITS embraces all the leading sorts of established merit, and most of the recent varieties of Europe and America. No pains or expense have been spared in making the collection as complete, in every way, as possible. The trees are all thrifty, healthy, and well grown, and have been propagated with the utmost exactness from specimen trees on this establishment, or from sources of the highest reputation for correctness. The collection of specimen trees, for testing the merits of the various sorts, is now among the largest in the United States. The assortment of Apples includes several thousand fine trees of the NORTHERN SPY, universally considered one of the best keeping apples yet known.

*Pears.*—All the leading well known sorts, such as Madelaine, Dearborn's Seedling, Bartlett, Seckel, Virgalieu, &c., and a small supply of the rare and unrivalled *Swan's Orange or Onondaga, Knight's Monarch,* and *Van Mon's Leon le Clerc*: the price of these is $1 each. A few thousand trees of choice varieties can be furnished on quince stocks. These are beautifully adapted to garden culture, and generally bear the second, and older trees even the first year after planting.

*Plums.*—Besides the well known popular sorts, a small number of the *Jefferson, Columbia, Lawrence's Favorite,* and *Dennison's Superb* are offered at $1 each.

*Cherries*—a collection of upwards of 40 of the best varieties, earliest to latest—beautiful trees.

*Peaches.*—Forty choice varieties of established merit, including Tillotson, Early York, Crawford's Early, Jacques' Rare Ripe, Crawford's superb or late Malacatoon, &c.—beautiful trees.

*Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.*—A large collection, including all the finest popular articles in that line. *Roses.*—A superb collection of upwards of 250 select varieties. *Double Dahlias*—100 beautiful varieties, including several of the finest fancy sorts, such as *Harlequin, Illuminator, Marchioness de Ormonde,* &c.

Descriptive priced catalogues (edition for 1846 & 7,) will be sent *gratis* to all *post paid* applications, and only to such

Trees and Plants packed in the best style, and shipped or forwarded according to orders. It will be for the interest of purchesers to send their orders early, in order to secure such kinds as they may want, and have them forwarded at the proper season. Address, post paid,

*Feb* 1, 1847. ELLWANGER & BARRY.

### Agricultural Almanac for 1847.

THE AMERICAN CULTIVATOR'S ALMANAC, edited by Dr. LEE, just published and for sale at this office. It is got up in good style—printed on new type and excellent paper, and illustrated with over 30 engravings.

TERMS.—$15 per 1000; 500 for $8; $2 per 100—or three dozen for $1. All orders, (post paid.) will receive prompt attention. Address D. D. T. MOORE.

*Farmer Office, Sept.* 1846.

## NEW SEED AND IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE.

### GENESEE SEED STORE AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

*No.* 10, *Front Street, Rochester, N. Y.*

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce to the public, that they have opened the above establishment for the sale of GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS, of all sorts—*Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Machines, &c., &c.*

They intend to have always on hand a complete assortment of all the articles wanted in this line by the Farmer and Gardener. No pains will be spared to procure articles of the best quality. No seeds will be offered but such as are undoubtedly fresh and genuine—raised in the best establishments of this and foreign countries. The implements will embrace all the newest and most approved kinds, from the best manufacturers in the country.

*Fruit and Ornamentrl Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c.,* will be furnished to order from one of the best establishments in the country—the well known MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES.

The principal conductor of this establishment has had many years *practical experience* in the business in Rochester; and being well known to a large portion of the agriculturalists in Western New York, the undersigned hope, by devoting constant and careful attentien to the management of their business, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage. Farmers and others intercated, are requested to call at the GENESEE SEED STORE.

The proprietors of this establishment gratefully acknowledge the very liberal patronage which they have received from the public the past season, and most respectfully solicit a continuation of the same.

From the very liberal share of patronage we have received during the past season, (which with us is the first and one of experiment,) leads us to believe that our exertions to get up an establishment of this kind, and to offer no Seeds or Implements of any kind but such as can be depended upon, duly appreciated by the generous public.

We would say to the Farmers and others in this section and at a distance, that we are now making a large addition to our stock of Seeds and Implements, any and all of which we will sell at the lowest prices.

Rochester, Feb. 1, 1846. RAPALJIE & BRIGGS.

### New Agricultural Implement and Seed Store,
AT AUBURN, N. Y.

The Subscriber is now opening a Depot for all kinds of *AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS*, where the farmers can find, in their season, all of the most improved Implements manufactured in the United States. He has now on hand Rich's Patent Straw Cutter, Burrall's Premium Corn Sheller, the best ever invented, Arnold's Washing Machines, &c. He will also have in their season, a choice assortment of *Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds*, which are put up in the choicest manner, and are warranted genuine.

JAMES B. COOPER.
No. 34 Genesee-st., Auburn,

N. B.—Manufacturers who have Implements to dispose of will find it to their interest to leave them with me, as it is the only Agricultural Depot in Cayuga County. J. B. C.

### Colman's Tour in Europe.

J. H. WATTS, agent for above work, has received No. 8, and will deliver to subscribers immediately.

He has also rec'd No. 1 of Vol. 12 of Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, published in Boston, for which he solicits subscriptions. Monthly—$3 per annum.

**Cash for Clover and Timothy Seed.**—500 bushels Clover and Timothy Seed, wanted at the Genesee Seed Store and Agricultural Ware House, Front street, by

RAPALJIE & BRIGGS.

**Peas Wanted.**—Marrowfat and Field Peas wanted for which the highest Cash price will be paid by

RAPALJIE & BRIGGS,
Front street, Rochester.

**Ellwanger & Barry's** new Descriptive Catalogue for 1846 & 7 is just published, and will be sent *gratis* to all post paid applications.

*Mt. Hope Garden & Nurseries, Rochester, Oct.* 1, 1846.

**REMOVAL.**

The Rochester Agricultural Ware House has been removed from Front-street to No. 23 Buffalo-street, Talman Block, opposite Reynolds' Arcade. See advertisement below.

## Rochester Agricultural Ware-House,

HARD-WARE AND SEED STORE.

*(No. 23 Buffalo st., opposite Reynolds' Arcade.)*

Where can be found most kinds of GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, Hard-ware, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Willow-ware, House Trimmings, Kithen Furniture, &c.

The late proprietor of this Establishment, (THOS. NOTT,) feels grateful to his many patrons for their very liberal patronage during the past year, and would solicit a continuance of the same—promising to sell them as good articles in his line, and as cheap, as can be purchased at any other establishment west of Boston or New York. He has formed a co-partnership with Mr. E. J. ELLIOTT—and the business of the establishment will hereafter be conducted under the firm of NOTT & ELLIOTT.

We shall keep constantly on hand, a full assortment of *Shaker Garden and Flower Seeds*, the reputation of which needs no comment.

We are continually manufacturing the celebrated Massachusetts Sward C Plow—to which has been awarded the greatest number of Premiums—which we shall sell at the low price of $7, with an extra point. Also—shall keep on hand an assortment of the various approved Plows and Points, Cultivator Teeth, Root Cutters, Straw Cutters, and Corn Shellers—with a hundred and one other articles, too tedious to mention.

Farmers from a distance, as also those in our immediate vicinity, are respectfully solicited to call at our new establishment, and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere. NOTT & ELLIOTT,

Rochester, Jan. 1, 1847. No 23 Buffalo-street.

**Agricultural Implements.**

In order to accommodate the subscribers to the Farmer, from whom frequent inquiries and orders for implements are received, I have made arrangements to supply the following articles :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pitts' Thrasher and Separator, | price, | $150 00 |
| The above including Horse-Power, | | 250 00 |
| Pitts' Corn and Cob Mill, | | 40 00 |
| Seymour's Sowing Machine, | | 45 00 |
| Sanford's Straw-Cutter, | | 15 00 |
| Burrall's Patent Corn-Sheller, | | 10 00 |

Also, most kinds of Plows, Cultivators, &c., &c., at the usual prices. As my only object is the accommodation of *subscribers to the Farmer* who reside at a distance, (without fee or reward,) all orders should be post paid and accompanied with the cash. The implements will be carefully selected, and shipped per order. D. D. T. MOORE.

*Farmer Office, Rochester, September*, 1846.

**Wanted Immediately!**—A practical nurseryman, who understands his business thoroughly, to take the place of foreman in an established nursery in Cleveland, Ohio.

Satisfactory testimonials of *honesty and efficiency* will be required.

Apply immediately, (if by letter, *post paid*,) stating salary expected and other particulars, to P. BARRY,

Dec. 1, 1846. *Genesee Farmer Office, Rochester.*

**Seedling Apple Trees wanted.**—The subscriber wishes to purchase a few thousand seedling Apple Trees. Apply personally, or by mail, to S. MOULSON,

*Rochester, Jan.* 1, 1847.

**Back Volumes of the Genesee Farmer**—The subscriber has on hand the Volumes of the Genesee Farmer for 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845—neatly bound, which he will sell very cheap. JAMES P. FOGG.

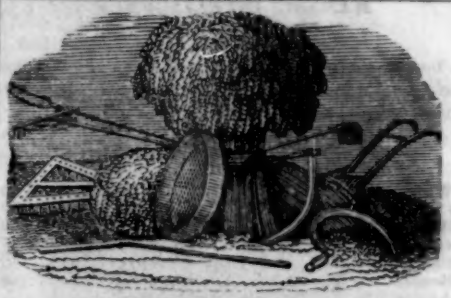
Rochester Seed Store, Front-st.

**Apple Seeds**—Growth of 1846, for sale at the Rochester Seed Store, by JAMES P. FOGG.

**Straw Cutters,** *of all the most approved kinds*, used Western N. Y., for sale cheap, by

RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

No. 10, Front-st.



## ROCHESTER SEED STORE.

[Established in 1831.]

No. 4 FRONT STREET, NEAR BUFFALO STREET.

By JAMES P. FOGG.

The subscriber begs leave to say to Farmers, and others, who have for the last three years so liberally patronized the *Old Rochester Seed Store*, that he has fitted up the Store, No. 4 Front street, on the west side of Front street, where he will be happy to see all who may want any article usually to be found in a Seed Store.

The subscriber is well aware of the important relation which the seedman holds to the whole farming community, and that on his honor and veracity the crop and profit of a season in some measure depend. The greatest care has been used in selecting the seeds offered at this establishment for the ensuing year, and they can be relied upon as pure and genuine, carefully selected and raised from the very best varieties, and properly cured. Many kinds were raised in the immediate vicinity of this city, by Mr. C. F. Crosman, and under the inspection of the proprietor; others were raised by experienced seed growers, and all can be recommended as genuine and true to their kinds.

AGENTS for the sale of seeds by the package, put up at the old Rochester Seed Store :

*Attica*, H. D. Gladding,
*Amsterdam*, J. W. Sturtevent
*Auburn*, Hudson & Buckbee
" James B. Cooper,
*Albion*, Charles W. Perkins,
*Buffalo*, W. & G. Bryant,
*Batavia*, Lucas Seaver,
*Brockport*, A. B. Bennet,
*Canandaigua*, L. C. Cheney & Co.,
*Cazenovia*, Dr. A. Ford,
*Castile*, Halsted & May,
*Elmira*, Tracy Beadle,
*Geneva*, Hemiup & Cone,
*Geneseo*, L. Turner.
*Homer*, W. Sherman & Son,
*Ithaca*, Lewis H. Culver,
*Lockport*, S. H. Marks & Co
*Mumford*, J. Phelps & Co.,
*Mount Morris*, R. Sleeper,
" " Ames & Farnam
*Onwego*, C. & E. Canfield,
" Meade & Carrington
*Perry*, R. H. Smith,
*Penn Yan*, John H. Lapham,
*Palmyra*, Wm. May,
*Port Byron*, Kendrick & Yates.
*Scottsville*, Garbutt & Co.,
*Schenectady*, D. L. Powell,
*Syracuse*, E. J. Foster,
*Utica*, J. E. Warner & Co.,
*Troy*, J. Daggett & Co.
*Wyoming*, J. C. Farris & Son.
*Cleveland, Ohio*, J. W. Watson,
*Columbus, O.*, John Miller
*Mount Vernon, O.*, H. A. Raymond & Co.,
*Sandusky City, O.*, W. T. & A. K. West,
*Toledo, O.*, Raymond & Co.,
*Adrian. Mich.*, Howard, Smith, & Co.,
*Detroit, Mh.*, J. W. Strong Jr.,
*Monroe, Mh.*, L. B. Wing,
*Pontiac*, " Rogers & Dunklee,
*Ypsilanti, Mich.*, Hewitt, Brothers & Co.,
*Chicago, Ill.*, N. Sherman
*Milwaukie, W. T.*, Holton & Goodall,
" W. M. Cunningham,
*Hamilton, C. W.*, S. Kerr & Co.,
*Kingston, C. W.* C. Heath
*London*, " Ed. Adams,
*St. Catharines, C. W.*, L. S. St. Johns.
*Toronto, C. W.* R. Love,
*Port Hope*, " C. Hughes

Garden Seeds put up at this establishment in small papers, may be found with most of the merchants in the States of New York, Ohio and Michigan, and in Canada.

☞ Be very careful to call at the right place. The old Rochester Seed Store is altogether a different concern from the one farther down the street. JAMES P. FOGG.

Rochester, N. Y.


**Bound Volumes of the Farmer.**

A few copies of Volume VI, bound, for sale at this office. Price 50 cents. Also, bound copies of Volume VII, 1846.

## MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

Rochester, Jan. 23, 1847.

The recent foreign news has produced a very favorable change in the price of grain and provisions—as will be seen by our quotations and extracts.

### Rochester Produce Market—Wholesale.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, | 1,06 | | Pork, bbl, | 10,00 | 11,00 |
| Corn, | 38 | 44 | Pork, cwt, | 4,00 | 4,50 |
| Barley, | 38 | | Beef, cwt, | 3,00 | 3,50 |
| Oats, | 27 | | Lard, lb, | 6 | 7 |
| Flour, | 5,25 | | Butter, lb, | 10 | 12 |
| Beans, | 62½ | 87½ | Cheese, new lb., | 5 | 6 |
| Apples, bushel. | 13 | 25 | Eggs, doz, | 14 | |
| Potatoes, | 38 | | Poultry, | 5 | 8 |
| Clover Seed, | 3,50 | 4,00 | Tallow, | 7 | |
| Timothy, | 1,00 | 1,50 | Maple Sugar, | 6 | 7 |
| Hay, ton, | 6,00 | 8,00 | Sheep Skins, | 38 | 50 |
| Wood, cord, | 2,50 | 3,00 | Green Hides, lb | 3½ | |
| Salt, bbl, | 1,12 | | Dry " | 8 | |
| Hams, lb, | 5 | 6 | Calf Skins, | 6 | 7 |

[*By Magnetic Telegraph.*]

New York, Jan. 23.

Less activity in Flour, and market to-day not firm as it was. A sale of 5000 bbls was made for shipment at $7, with some privilege of storage, and 3 or 4000 at $6 81a6 64 for Michigan and Genesee, to the trade.

Sales 1100 bbls round hoop Ohio was made on private terms. The stock is now much reduced. Meal is still in request. Sales 5 or 6000 bbls at $5, for Pennsylvania, Brandywine, and Jersey, mostly for future delivery. Sales bag meal at $1 62½a2. Rye flour, $4 50a4 75. Wheat is in large request; quotations still advancing; sales 25,900 bu. mixed Genesee at $1 45a156½, all for shipment. For fair parcels mixed $1 48 was bid. Corn is in demand at $1. Sales 3000 bushels to arrive and on the spot. A cargo of old inferior sold at 97 cts. Rye—12,000 sold at 92c and therebouts, for export. Sales 4000 bu. Barley for shipment at 76c. Rough flax seed is $9 25 nominally. Sales 30,000 lbs prime Tallow at 8½c cash, for export. Provision still very buoyant, and prices rule higher. Sales 5 to 800 bbls Pork at $10 75a11 for prime, and $13 50a13 75 for mess.—A sale of 500 bbls at 60 days was made at $14 25, and 100 bbls new at $14 50. 100 bbls sour prime at $8 62½. In Beef the market is better, with fair transactions. Sales at $7 25a7 50 and 9 50a9 75 from country. Large operations have been made in pickled meats. Sales 100,000 lbs Bacon without bone at 9 cts. 30,000 lbs Hams in pickle 9½c.; and 1000 do dry salt at 9c, all for England. Sales of bbl Lard to arrive at 8½, and 500 kegs Leland's at 10 cts.

Buffalo, Jan. 23.

The sales of flour that have occurred since our last are to the extent of 5000 bbls, viz: 1800 bbls Black Rock at $4 76—1800 do also Black Rock at $4 80—1000 do two good brands Michigan at $4 75, and 400 do also Mich. at the same figure. Holders of wheat are firmer this morning, and $1 seems to be the asking price for fair samples.

## PUBLISHERS' NOTICES.

### To Post Masters, Agents, &c.

We request all Post-Masters to act as Agents for the Farmer, according to our club terms. Also such other persons as feel an interest in extending the circulation of the Farmer, and thus promoting Improvement in Agriculture, Horticulture, and their kindred sciences. We shall feel truly grateful to any and all persons who will lend their assistance. Any person sending us 16 subscribers, (remitting $6,) shall receive an extra copy gratis—or a bound volume of the Farmer for 1846.

**To Clubs.**—Any Post Master or other person who has sent us eight or more subscribers, will be furnished with any additional number of copies at the club price—37½ cents each. We hope those who have formed clubs, will bear this in mind, and forward the subscriptions of such as may hereafter want the Farmer. Back numbers can be supplied—so that all may have the entire volume.


1847.] VOLUME VIII. [1847.

## GENESEE FARMER,

A Monthly Agricultural and Horticultural Journal:

*Illustrated with numerous engravings of*

**Improved Implements, Farm Buildings, Domestic Animals, Fruits, &c. &c.**

The Proprietor of the Farmer gratefully acknowledges an increase of over Four Thousand subscribers, since the commencement of the current volume. He considers this the most conclusive evidence of the merit and popularity of the work—and respectfully presents it to the friends of Improvement for their examination and patronage. Dr. Lee, its principal Editor, is at the head of the 'Western N. Y. Agricultural School'—and his ability, and the means at his command for obtaining and disseminating information relative to the Science and Practice of Agriculture, are unsurpassed by any agricultural writer in the country.—The Editor of the Horticultural Department, P. Barry, Esq., (of the 'Mt. Hope Garden and Nurseries,') is one of the most experienced Horticulturists in the State.

Each number of the Farmer contains **Twenty-four large Octavo Pages**, and is illustrated with handsome and appropriate engravings. It is printed on new type and good paper. Since its enlargement from 16 to 24 pages, (in January, 1846,) it is universally pronounced the cheapest and best paper of its size and kind in the Union.

Terms—**50 cents a year, in advance**; Five Copies for $2; Eight for $3; Thirteen for $5. Any person sending us 13 subscribers, (remitting $5,) will receive an extra copy gratis.

Volume 8 will commence in January, 1847,—and all subscriptions should be sent in previous to that time, if convenient, in order that the publisher may determine how large an edition will be necessary.

☞ Specimen numbers sent gratis to all post paid applications. All friends of Agricultural and Horticultural Improvement who receive a copy of this Prospectus, are requested to Act as Agents for the Farmer. Subscriptions may be sent (post paid,) at the publisher's risk.

Address D. D. T. MOORE,

November, 1846. *Publisher, Rochester, N. Y.*

☞ Editors will greatly oblige us by copying the above Prospectus; and to those who do so, (sending us a number of the paper containing it,) we will send one or more copies of the Farmer, without an exchange.

☞ Post Masters are authorized, by law, to send Post Office Drafts for subscriptions. Persons residing at a distance, can order the Farmer in this manner, and thus save postage and discount.


### Contents of this Number.


Assimilation and Digestion, ..... 33-4
Charcoal, ..... 35
Science and Agriculture; Ashes on dry Plains, ..... 36
Muck and Lime; Analysis of the Oat; Bone Mill; Breaking Steers, ..... 37
Running into Debt, and Paying Interest on Money, ..... 38-9
The Farmer, his Position, Duties, &c., ..... 40
Water for Stock in Winter, ..... 41
Top Dressing Wheat; Preserving Hams, ..... 42
Management and Profits of Poultry, ..... 43-4
To Correspondents; Annual Meeting of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, ..... 45
The Farmer's Interests and Rights; Cutting Glass, ..... 46
Breeds of Improved Cattle; Red Ants; To make Red Ink; To keep Smoked Hams, ..... 47
HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.
Construction and Management of Hot-beds, ..... 48
Northern Spy Apple; To Correspondents, ..... 49
Address before Aurora Horticultural Society; Entomology, ..... 50
Grafting the Pear on the Thorn; Beurre d'Amalis Pear, ..... 51
Swan's Orange Pear; Peaches; The Weather, ..... 52
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
Female Trials; Recipe for making Buckwheat Cakes; Children, ..... 53


Steam Press of Jerome & Brother.